THE Soybean Digest

VOLUME 21 DECEMBER 1960 NUMBER 2

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THE Soybean Digest

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the members of the Association.

Crotalaria Is Real Threat to Exports!

A NEW CRISIS faces us in soybean exports. With the bushelage loaded for export running well ahead of last year on the same date, we seem headed for an excellent export year. Government figures indicate a probable total export the same as last year—140 million bushels. The same forecast was issued a year ago! And we far exceeded the previous year's figure.

But now we have troubles. In some areas where soybean production is growing crotalaria was introduced through a period of years as a soil-building and soil-conserving crop. It served admirably for that purpose, was most helpful throughout the southeastern and southern areas. Usage became widespread. Volunteer stands established themselves. The seed lives over in the soil for several years. Recently it has been showing up in soybeans harvested, and in corn and grain sorghums where harvested with combines with corn heads.

Seed of crotalaria evidences certain toxic characteristics when fed to livestock. This is especially true when contained in broiler rations. Processors in the United States discovered this sometime ago. They, together with state agricultural extension workers, county agents, soil conservation officials and others concerned with the marketing of the soybean crop, instituted a campaign to eradicate crotalaria from the soybean production area. Farmers in 1960 were encouraged to remove all crotalaria plants from soybean seed before harvest. Most farmers did so. Processors announced they would refuse to buy all lots of soybeans containing crotalaria seed in any quantity. Most local buyers made similar announcements. But some unwise or uninformed local buyers and export buyers continued to make no differential on lots containing crotalaria seed.

Now crotalaria seed has been found in several cargoes delivered to European buyers. In self-defense those buyers have three alternatives: (1) refuse to accept delivery on all cargoes containing crotalaria seed in any quantity and buy on a contract so stating; (2) buy on a discount basis which will permit cleaning before crushing; or (3) buy directly from areas not infested with crotalaria, handle on an identity preserved basis, assuring clean deliveries.

There is no question about toxicity of crotalaria seed. There is no question about what will have to be done. *All* lots of soybeans containing any crotalaria seed *must be recleaned* before marketing. The seed can be removed. It is a relatively slow operation, but with proper equipment it can be done.

From this date forward there is no excuse for a single lot of soybeans containing crotalaria seed being exported from the United States. No domestic buyer for processing will touch such lots. The 142-million-bushel export market is too valuable to us to allow improper exports to be made. No foreign buyer should be plagued with the embarrassment and the cost of infested shipments. Crotalaria can easily be eliminated in the fields. No farmer who does not eliminate it should be allowed to sell his crop without recleaning to remove the crotalaria seed. No buyer should knowingly accept delivery on infested lots of soybeans. If he does so he will be stuck with the costs of cleaning and the shrinkage inherent in the cleaning process.

There is no fooling about this situation! In those areas where crotalaria is present it must be eliminated *now* or there will be no market for soybeans from those areas. It's just as simple as that. No buyer can afford to take a chance. We can only agree with the buyer who writes into his purchase contract the right to refuse delivery if crotalaria seed is found.

This foreign material originates on farms. It must be eliminated there. If it is not, the farmer who fails to cooperate must pay the penalty.

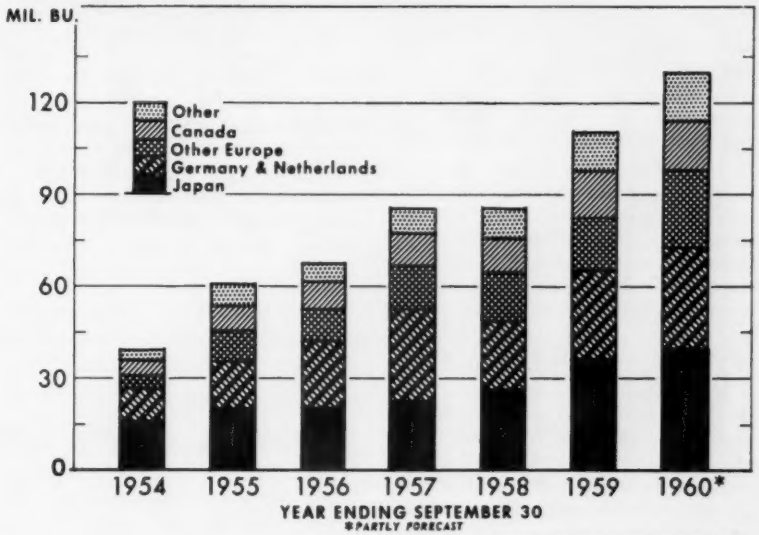
From All of Us on the ASA Staff to All of You—
Our Readers—We Extend

The Heartiest of Holiday Greetings.

Total Oil Supply Under Last Year

For further outlook information see pages 7 and 22. We plan a more detailed forecast in January.

Soaring U. S. Soybean Exports Reflect Expanding Use in Major Markets



—U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE TOTAL U. S. supply of edible fats, oils, and oilseeds during the 1960-61 marketing year which began Oct. 1 is forecast at 14.1 billion pounds (oil equivalent of oilseeds), only 0.1 billion pounds less than the record quantity available last year, according to the 1961 outlook issue of Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Smaller beginning stocks on Oct. 1—mainly of soybeans—account for the reduction in supply.

With the growth in population expected, total domestic use of food fats should increase by over 0.1 billion pounds. Prospects indicate that the quantities of edible oils, lard and soybeans available for export in 1960-61, while 0.2 billion pounds less than last year's availabilities, will be nearly as large as the record 3.9 billion pounds shipped abroad in 1959-60.

Export prospects for food fats and oils through September 1961 appear bright. In fact, with many foreign countries such as Japan, Spain and the countries of Western Europe continuing to need substantial quantities of these fats, exports will be as large as the 3.9 billion pounds (including the oil equivalent of oilseeds) in the marketing year just completed. Thus a close balance between our exportable supplies and export demand in 1960-61 appears likely. The actual balance will depend on the size of foreign oilseed crops and on world political and economic developments, according to AMS.

Edible Oils

Exports of edible oils (cottonseed and soybean oils) in 1960-61 probably will exceed the record 1.45 billion pounds for the year just ended. However, more soybean oil but slightly less cottonseed oil likely will move abroad in the current marketing year. Soybean exports probably will total around 140 million bushels.

Exports of edible oils under P. L. 480 are expected to be up more than a fourth from the 700 million pounds shipped abroad last year, with the bulk of the increase going to Spain. Oil sales for dollars will continue high but they are expected to face increased competition in supplies of oilseeds from countries competing in our dollar markets.

Farm prices during most of the 1960 harvesting season are expected to average a little above the support rate of $1.85 per bushel, says AMS. Soybean prices later in the crop year probably will make more than the usual seasonal increase. The season average price to farmers for 1960-crop beans may average about $2 per bushel, about the same as in 1959.

Soybean crushings in 1960-61 are forecast at 400 million bushels, not much different from the last 2 years. A bean crush of this size would produce about 4.4 billion pounds of crude soybean oil and 9.3 million tons of soybean meal. Domestic use of soybean oil is forecast at 3.4 billion pounds and soybean oil exports of over 1 billion pounds.

AMS forecasts soybean exports in 1960-61 at 140 million bushels, about the same as last year. If estimates are reasonably accurate, carryover stocks of soybeans on Oct. 1, 1961, may be around 10 million bushels, only about half as much as this year.

According to trade estimates, soybean crushing capacity in 1960-61 will be about 525 million bushels compared with 500 million the past season. Thus there will be more unused crushing capacity during the year ahead in relation to the quantity of beans available for crushing than in 1959-60, AMS says. This should result in continued strong competition for beans and a continuation of relatively small processing margins.

Price Spread

The price spread between the farm price for soybeans and value of the oil and meal obtained from a bushel of soybeans in 1960-61 probably will average slightly above the 23¢ per bushel in 1959-60, which was the smallest since 1954. In order for this to happen, oil prices would need to average above last year's level and offset the prospective drop in meal prices. Soybean oil prices are expected to average about 15% to 20% higher than the 8.3¢ per pound crude Decatur in 1959-60.

Soybean exports to Italy and Japan may show further increases in 1960-61 and this may about offset a slight decline in the movement to some other countries. Nevertheless, major importing areas such as West-

ern Europe, will continue to need large imports of U. S. oilseeds and/or oilseed products. Furthermore, U. S. soybeans are expected to be competitively priced in world markets. World population is rising and a high level of economic activity is expected in most parts of the world.

Again this year, the biggest unknown in the outlook for U. S. exports is the level of competition from Communist China. Exports of soybeans from China in 1960-61 are expected to be about the same as last year.

Soybean acreage harvested in 1960 was 23.6 million acres. If the uptrend in soybean consumption is to continue into 1961-62, production must also expand as carryover stocks of soybeans on Oct 1, 1961, are expected to be at the very low level of 10 million bushels.

If 1961 price supports on corn as well as soybeans are maintained about the same as for 1960, then the relative support rates for the two commodities would not be a major consideration affecting shifts in acreage, according to AMS. Prices of soybeans in the spring of 1961 are expected to be seasonally high (well above support) and relatively favorable in contrast with corn prices and other competing crops.

The net effect of these factors likely will result in some increase in soybean acreage in 1961, according to AMS. There is a good possibility that it will exceed the record 23.9 million acres harvested in 1958.

Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils under P. L. 480 during the 1960-61 marketing year are expected to be up over a fourth from the 700 million pounds shipped out in 1959-60. Most of the increase will be in movement of oil to Spain where the olive crop is smaller than last year. Program exports to Poland, Pakistan, and the UAR may be slightly higher in 1960-61 than a year earlier. Iran and India will take oil under P. L. 480 during the coming year, their first under the program. Greece will also take P. L. 480 oil because her olive oil output will be down and Chile also will take oil under the program. Such increases will be partly offset by a drastic decline in the shipment of edible oils to Turkey as the political situation in that country has created a confused picture.

A large proportion of this year's export volume of edible oil is expected to move out this fall and winter, whereas last year edible oil exports were relatively small during October-March. The main reason for the shift to the early part of the year during 1960-61 is the strong export demand for soybean oil in Spain and some other P. L. 480 countries.

High Protein Feeds

Total tonnage of high-protein feeds available for feeding in 1960-61 is expected to be a little larger than in 1959-60, according to the AMS outlook report. Production is expected to at least equal last year's level of 12.2 million tons. Carryover stocks on Oct. 1 totaled 257,000 tons, 67,000 more than on Oct. 1 a year ago. Imports have declined in recent years and in 1960-61 they may fall somewhat below the 44,000 tons imported in 1959-60.

A prospective decline in exports in 1960-61 is expected to leave more oilseed meal for domestic feeding than in 1959-60. Total exports of oilseed meal may fall considerably below the 827,000 tons currently estimated for 1959-60 when European countries bought heavily to replenish drought-stricken feed supplies. Allowing for exports at levels approximating the 1954-58 average, and for about the same carryover on next Oct. 1 as this, the quantity of oilseed meal available for feeding would be about 5% or 6% above that in 1959-60.

The soybean meal supply for 1960-61 probably will be about 9.4 million tons, a little above the supply in 1959-60.

Soybean meal prices in 1960-61 probably will average a little below the 1959-60 level and are expected to return to a more nearly normal seasonal pattern, according to AMS.

Endorse ASA, Council Market Efforts

THE MISSISSIPPI County, Ark., Farm Bureau has endorsed the American Soybean Association and the Soybean Council of America, Inc., and recommended that "all of our progressive and interested soybean farmers join the American Soybean Association."

"We recommend that all soybean farmers support these organizations, since one of their principal objectives is to sell more soybeans in both the domestic and foreign markets. We commend the Soybean Council of America for doing an excellent job of selling soybeans and soybean products in foreign countries," stated the Mississippi County resolution.

Mississippi County is now the nation's leading soybean county and quite possibly the world's most concentrated area of soybean production.

The Mississippi County Farm Bureau also:

Went on record as opposed to adding soybeans to the list of acreage allotted crops.

Requested that the grain grading branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture develop a practical means of separating broken particles of soybeans from true foreign material, and that soybean grading standards be amended to reflect such separation.

Recommended a change in the U. S. No. 1 soybean grade to permit up to 14% moisture.

Asked USDA to investigate the possibilities of revising grading procedures and standards so the producer would be paid for his soybeans on the basis of their oil and protein content.

Requested the grain division of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service to study the problem of stinkbug damage more thoroughly.

Recommended the continuation of soybean price support loans as a comparable level with the basic crops, but opposed the direct production and compensatory payment plans for soybean producers, and opposed the imposition of payment limitations on soybean producers.

Urged the use of P. L. 480 to provide soybean oil for relief feeding in both the United States and abroad.

Noted that giant foxtail is a serious new problem in Arkansas and urged that Mississippi County farmers never buy any seed of any kind that show any giant foxtail on the tag.

Johnson Grass Causes Trouble in Illinois

JOHNSON GRASS, a crop-strangling weed well known in the South, is creeping into parts of central Illinois, according to newspaper reports. It has created a problem in at least two southern Illinois counties, Alexander and Pulaski, and is causing trouble as far north as Quincy and Marshall.

Johnson grass was classed as a noxious weed by the 1959 Illinois legislature.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

THE CROP, MARKETS AND OTHER ITEMS OF NOTE

Export Outlook in the 1960's

The world seems likely to **turn more to the United States during the 1960's for supplies of oilseeds and oilseed products,** according to Sherman E. Johnson, Agricultural Research Service, who spoke to the U. S. Department of Agriculture outlook conference in Washington Nov. 14. Other exporting areas are not likely to keep pace with expanding world demand, according to Johnson.

It is expected that the Far East, except for mainland China, will drop out of the picture entirely as a net exporter in the late sixties, says Mr. Johnson. Only Africa is likely to increase its exportable supplies and the increases from this source may be rather modest.

Domestic and foreign outlets for soybeans are projected at about 650 million bushels in 1965 (total 1960 crop was 560 million). This assumes that soybeans will maintain their current share in the expanded market for fats and oils. With a 24-bushels-per-acre yield, **we would need to harvest nearly 27 million acres** of soybeans in 1965, about 3 million more than this year.

Prospect For Tight Supply

Exports of soybeans through Nov. 25 were **running over 6 million bushels ahead of a year ago**—33,897,659 bushels from Oct. 1 compared with 27,541,789 bushels for the same period last year, according to government inspections reports.

The October crush was just a little under October of last year, 35.5 million bushels compared with 35.3 million, according to the Bureau of the Census. However, soybean stocks in processors' hands at the end of October were 99,150,000 bushels, up over 20 million from 78,927,000 a year ago.

USDA showed the balance on hand Nov. 1 for processing, export or carryover as 495 million bushels, **almost 14 million below a year ago.** With a carryover this past Oct. 1 of only 23 million bushels, and early exports as strong as they are, it is not hard to see a tight supply situation for next year in prospect.

Action Taken on Crotalaria

Food and Drug Administration the last of November ordered **three carloads of soybeans from North Carolina seized at Norfolk, Va., for crotalaria seed contamination.** FDA said the beans can be released if they are put under bond and cleaned up. Crotalaria seed is of such high toxicity that even one seed could be dangerous in human food or animal feed, the agency said. North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, and Florida are the areas where it is expected the seed may show up in soybeans. USDA and industry marketing specialists say the FDA action along with USDA precautions should help eliminate crotalaria areas as a factor in the market.

USDA is refusing price support on soybeans containing even one crotalaria seed per pound, having sent instructions to state and county ASC committees 2 months ago to this effect. USDA is acting under regulations several years old which ban support for beans or grain containing poisonous substances. USDA is also considering a possible modification of grading standards to cope with the seed. At the moment state ASC committees have sole responsibility for deciding whether crotalaria is a problem in each state. (See editorial on page 4)

November Export Business

Most of the expected increase in U. S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oils under government programs this coming year will go to Spain, according to FAS. A large part of the program oil to Spain will go out

under a Mutual Security Act (ICA) authorization. And Spain will buy large quantities for dollars.

Some of the November export business announced by International Cooperation Administration and USDA:

By ICA, a purchase authorization to Spain for 112,000 metric tons (value $28.5 million) of soybean or cottonseed oil, contracts to be completed between Jan. 1 and Mar. 31, and delivery by May 31. This is a part of the 275,000 tons sheduled for purchase by Spain during 1961.

By ICA, to Formosa, an authorization for 5,000 metric tons of soybeans, value $2.9 million.

By USDA, an agreement with Chile for sale of $3.6 million worth of vegetable oil, approximately 28.7 million pounds, under P. L. 480, purchase authorizations to be announced later.

By USDA, an authorization to Greece to finance purchase of up to $4.4 million worth of cottonseed oil or soybean oil, about 16,000 metric tons, under P. L. 480. Sales contracts made between Nov. 21 and July 31 will be eligible for financing, with shipments from U. S. ports between Nov. 21 and Aug. 31, 1961.

By USDA, an authorization to Iran to finance up to $1,217,000 worth of cottonseed oil or soybean oil (about 4,000 metric tons) under P. L. 480. Sales contracts made between Nov. 28, 1960, and July 31, 1961, will be eligible for financing. Shipments may be made between Nov. 28 and Aug. 31.

By USDA, an authorization to Ecuador finance purchase of up to $1 million worth (about 2,700 metric tons) of cottonseed oil or soybean oil under P. L. 480. Sales contracts made between Nov. 29, 1960, and May 31, 1961, will be eligible for financing, shipments to be made between Nov. 29 and June 30.

The Department of Agriculture has announced a grant for $33,516 to Queen Mary College of the University of London, England, to pay for a 5-year investigation to determine the reactions of molten alkali of unsaturated fatty acids in soybean and linseed oils. The goal is to develop new chemical substances from these reactions. A similar grant has been made to another British institution for research in cottonseed oils. The grants were made under P. L. 480.

More Storage Needed

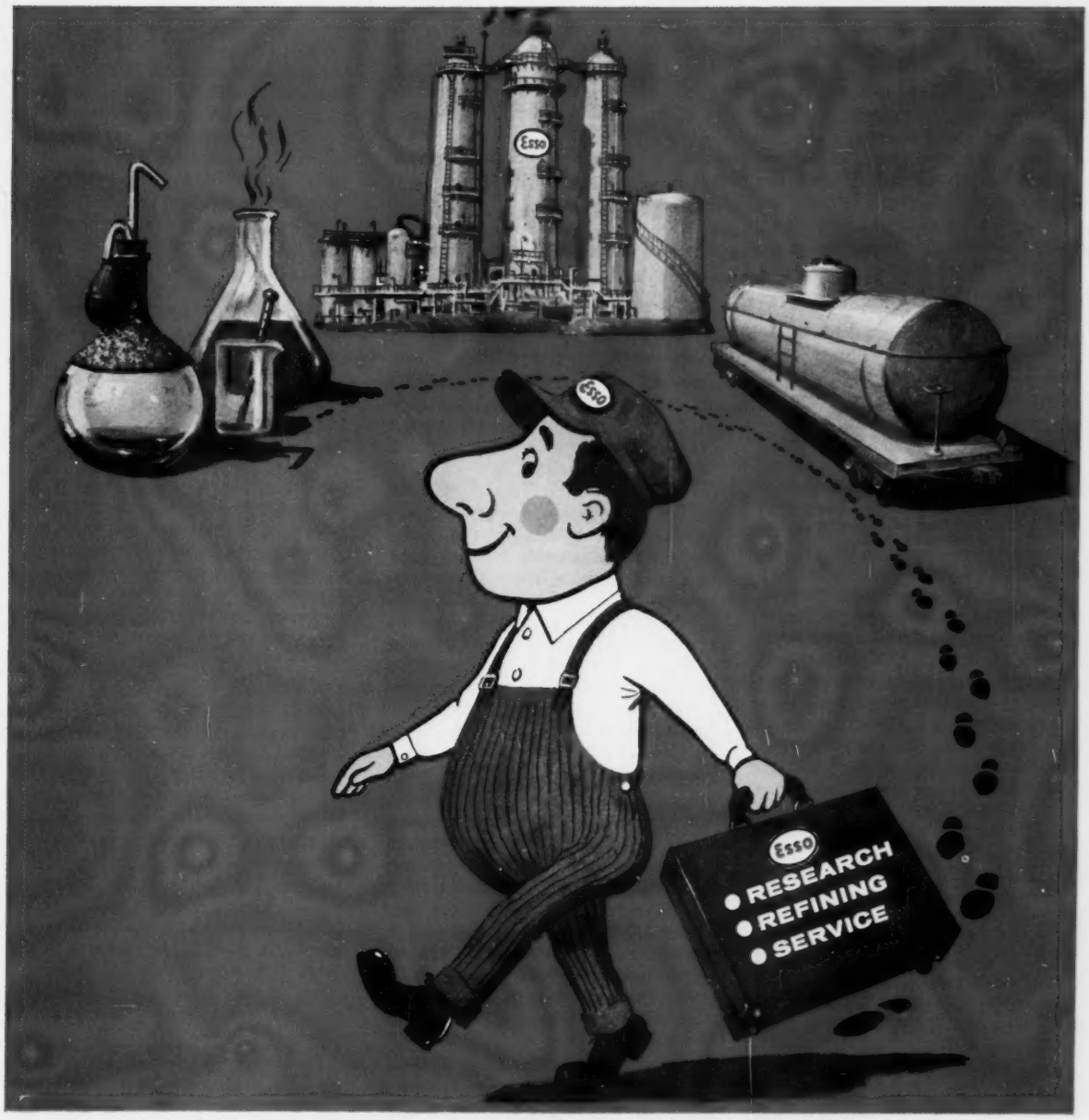
An additional 100 million bushels of new grain storage probably will be needed by next August in Iowa alone, government officials told the Western Grain and Feed Association convention in Des Moines Nov. 22. They urged country elevator owners and farmers to erect new storage, and pointed out that storage in the wheat belt is jammed full, and grain terminals are more filled now than at any other time. Many are full of free market corn with terminal space about as tight as it has ever been.

Late Reports on Crop

Quoting the Ohio Valley Soybean Cooperative, Henderson, Ky.: "Extended good weather permitted farmers to take full advantage of modern machinery in harvesting the 1960 crop of soybeans. And what a harvest it was! Yields were good, quality was good, markets have held at good price levels and farmers are smiling again. . . We find farmers selling a higher percentage of their beans at harvest than were sold at the same time last year."

Paul Keller, Clayton, N. C.: "One more week of pretty weather will just about wind us up. Beautiful harvesting season." Mr. Keller reports the total yield is up about 20% from last year.

Most of the early soybean crop movement was about over Nov. 1, with a smaller part being stored by farmers than in recent years. Total soybeans under price support through Oct. 31 was 3.6 million bushels compared with 5.5 million through Oct. 31, a year ago, according to USDA.



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Estimating
the soybean crop

Some observers have at times questioned the reliability of soybean crop forecasting by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Such questions, particularly on the past two crops, have been raised on our own editorial page. The following article describing the methods used by the USDA crop reporting board in preparing the forecasts, was written by Mr. Newell at our request so our readers can judge for themselves.

By S. R. NEWELL
Chairman, Crop Reporting Board
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

SOYBEANS, one of the oldest crops in the recorded history of man, are the latest to gain the stature of a major crop in the United States.

When the first official government estimates were made in 1924 less than a half million acres were harvested for beans in the entire country. Production was slightly under 5 million bushels. In the next 35 years, the acreage multiplied more than 40 times while production rocketed to well over a half billion bushels—more than a hundredfold increase.

The first estimates of soybean acreage, yield, and production made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's crop reporting board were based on information secured directly from soybean growers. Today, farmers continue to be the "backbone" of the crop estimating service. A corps of a half million farmers, or about one out of every eight, report voluntarily on their own farming operations, and in some cases, on their locality. The facts supplied by the farmers are assembled and thoroughly analyzed by a statistical staff in the state offices of USDA's crop reporting service.

The division continually strives to improve estimates for all crops. In 1955, a research program was begun on a limited basis to find methods that could help provide the most useful estimates possible. Part of the research studies centered on the objective analysis of plant characteristics that would show consistent relationships between early season development and final yields. These studies show considerable promise and are to be expanded in 1961 in several of the major soybean producing states.

Information from objective measurements supplements that provided by crop reporters. State statisticians responsible for collecting and analyzing basic data are highly trained, experienced technicians who have a thorough knowledge of agriculture in their states. They travel extensively during the crop season, observing progress of crops, obtaining firsthand facts from growers, dealers, processors, and other informed persons.

After summarizing the data, each state statistician sends his report with explanatory comments to the crop reporting board in Washington, D. C., where state estimates are adopted. They are published on a specific release date set up well in advance by the Secretary of Agriculture. The reports are usually released within 10 days after the data are collected.

Soybean reports are timed to coincide with the progressive development of the crop. The estimating season begins with the report of the acreage farmers intend to plant and is followed by the acreage actually planted, and finally the acreage harvested. As the crop develops, farmer-reporters are asked to size up their soybean crop the first of each month. Later they report on the expected yield per acre, and finally the production actually removed from the field.

Three Acreage Estimates

The first information on soybeans is provided by the Mar. 1 prospective acreage report, issued annually around mid-March. This report is based on replies from about 40,000 to 50,000 farmers who report on the acreage of the principal crops (including soybeans) they intend to plant. From this as well as other available information, the crop reporting board reports the composite planting plans of soybean growers in acres to be grown alone for all purposes. By studying these plans, growers have an opportunity to adjust their own operations before plantings are completed.

In June a larger group of farmers report on the acreage actually planted as well as any acres they still intend to plant. These data are supplemented in most soybean states by a scientifically selected sample of growers, in which enumerative techniques are used to measure acreage. This phase of the program is still largely experimental but is being improved and expanded to an operating basis. Also several soybean states have an annual enumeration of all farms. This provides accurate estimates of the planted acreage of crops.

For the report issued about July 10, the crop reporting board estimates the acreage of soybeans planted for all purposes and the total acreage *expected to be harvested* for beans. This is the last general acreage survey until the fall months. However, in those states which may have unusual conditions after July 1 and prior to harvest, special interim inquiries are made on soybean acreage if needed. These special surveys provide a basis for adjusting acreage and yield per acre so that the production published each month represents the best estimate of the actual production available as of that date.

The final acreage survey for soybeans is made about harvest time. This is the largest mailed survey of the year, amounting to around 200,000 reports or about 5%

of all farms. Acreage cards for reporting individual farms are not only distributed to regular mailing lists but the rural mail carriers also distribute schedules to a representative list of patrons along their routes. These reports are supplemented by state farm censuses in most of the important soybean states.

Production Forecasts

The first soybean production forecast is released about Aug. 10 and relates to crop conditions as of Aug. 1. Production reports are then issued each month through Nov. 1. The basic information for these reports again comes from mailed inquiries filled out and returned voluntarily by the farmers. This is a relatively constant group of informed farmers who volunteer to report for their farm or locality on the condition of the growing crop and expected yields per acre.

The mailed inquiries are supplemented each month by a sample designed to objectively measure the progress and development of the crop. Factors studied include such items as number of plants per acre, number of blooms, pods and beans per plant, and moisture content of beans.

From the information supplied by growers, objective field observations, and other available data come the estimates of yield per acre. These yields applied to the estimated acreage for beans give the state production. The states are added together to obtain the U. S. production.

Estimates are based on conditions as of the first of the month. If later conditions turn out to be below average, such as a drought, the earlier forecasts in the final analysis will turn out to be high. The reverse may happen when later growing and harvesting conditions are better than average. Until accurate long-range weather forecasts can be made, early forecasts of soybeans will always be subject to a certain amount of change.

Near the end of harvest, questionnaires are mailed to a representative list of growers to obtain the acreage and production of soybeans on individual farms. This inquiry also asks for the utilization of the planted acreage—the amounts used for beans, hay, and other purposes. All available data are then brought together to arrive at the final acreage, yield and production published in the annual crop summary which is issued about mid-December each year.

Revising Previous Year

Some changes in the previous year's estimates are usually necessary for the annual report as it is seldom possible to be exactly on the mark state by state before the final check of production. A national crop check is available at the close of the marketing year. Production estimated for the current year plus carryover of old-crop soybeans on Oct. 1 gives the total supply for the ensuing crop-marketing year. Subtracting the stocks on hand a year later gives an indication of the total disappearance for the crop year.

Known disappearance should be in close balance with the indicated disappearance. The known disappearance consists of the quantity of soybeans processed from Oct. 1 to Oct. 1 the following year, exports for the same period, seed, whole soybeans fed during the year, and losses which cannot be measured accurately. In addition, to keep the crop in balance based on known disappearance, an estimate must also be made of the quantity of new-crop soybeans processed and those exported before Oct. 1 each year. For example, considerably more new-crop soybeans were crushed before Oct. 1, 1959, when part of the crop matured very early, than were crushed before Oct. 1, 1960, when the crop was relatively late. These factors must all be considered when establishing the production estimate for the United States.

Quarterly Stocks Reports

Soybean stocks reports are issued quarterly by the crop reporting board as of Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1 and Oct. 1. The stocks reports cover: (1) soybeans stored on farms and (2) soybeans stored in off-farm positions. The farm stocks reports are issued with the monthly general crop production release while the off-farm reports are issued in a grain stocks release about the 24th of each of the 4 months mentioned. Data for farm stocks come directly from the farmers—usually the same farmers who report on condition and yields per acre. The information for stocks in off-farm positions comes from grain storage establishments.

The crop reporting board estimates stocks in mills, elevators, and warehouses. Stocks at processing plants are obtained by the Bureau of the Census. Stocks in government-owned storages are reported by the Commodity Credit Corp. These reports of soybean stocks from the various sources are consolidated and issued in a single report by the crop reporting board and represent almost a complete enumeration of all known storage places in most states. It should be recognized that these reports are subject to some limitations. There are always problems of omission and duplication and the reporting periods for some soybean processors do not conform to the first-of-the-month dates established for the quarterly stocks reports and the marketing season. It is extremely difficult to account for every bushel of soybeans in the United States on a given day, especially during periods of heavy soybean movement. The crop reporting board is continually trying to improve the accuracy of these estimates through more complete and accurate data collection procedures. However, the accuracy of the estimates is largely dependent on the correct reporting of stocks by respondents.

Other Soybean Reports

Each year about Aug. 1 the crop reporting board publishes county estimates of acreage, yield, and production in 24 states which account for most of the U. S. production. A report of prices received by farmers for soybeans is published as of the 15th of each month. Preliminary season average prices are also published each December. In early May each year, a report is issued on farm production, farm disposition, and value of field crops. For soybeans, this report contains information on production, amount used for seed, quantity fed to livestock, amount sold, and value of sales.

Accuracy of Estimates

How accurate are the crop reporting board estimates of soybean production? First let's compare the preliminary December production estimate with the revised estimate a year later. During the 5 years (1954-58) the largest annual difference was 1.4% too high; in the other direction the largest difference was 0.9% too low. In the 5-year period, 2 years were slightly high and 3 were too low. The net difference for the 5 years was only 0.08% of 1%. The revised estimate of 1959 soybean production will not be available until Dec. 16, 1960, but

check information available in mid-November balances out within about 1% of the production estimate published in December 1959.

Considering the estimates during the growing season, the earliest months naturally show the widest variation. This is to be expected since subsequent weather conditions have a direct bearing on the outcome. In the 5 years (1954-58), the Aug. 1 forecast showed a net error of 3.8% on the low side with 4 years too low and only 1 year too high. Sept. 1 was much closer with the net difference for the 5 years 1.3% too low. The Oct. 1 and Nov. 1 5-year averages were each 0.3% too high. Thus it is noted that the Oct. 1 and Nov. 1 estimates are nearly as accurate as the preliminary December figure.

While these estimates reflect unusual accuracy, the crop reporting board is continually striving to improve the accuracy of the forecasts and estimates within the limits of the facilities provided to conduct the estimating program. It is gratifying to note that the accuracy of the early season forecasts has materially improved from earlier years. With improvement in long-range weather forecasts, we can expect improvements in production forecasts.

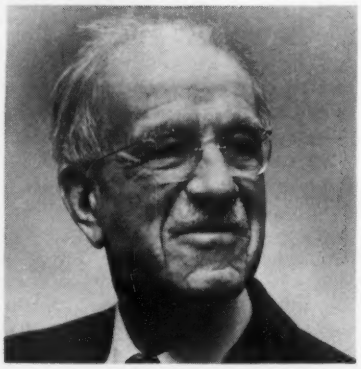
Why Government Crop Reports?

The public demands unbiased appraisals of current agricultural conditions. That was one reason the present estimating program — particularily the forecasting part of it —was demanded by the American farmers in the 1800's. Substantial profits were being made by dealers and speculators in farm products because of the circulation of misleading reports concerning crops.

One of the outstanding contributions of government crop reports has been the issuance of unbiased, factual reports that minimized the effect of any biased, false, and misleading reports that may have been developed to exploit the producer. They reduce speculation because accurate information on the certainty of supply tends to stabilize prices and reduce speculative margins that generally accompany supply uncertainties.

To keep abreast of the times, farmers need accurate information on soybean acreage and production as well as other crop information. But farmers aren't the only users of agricultural statistics. They include such diverse users as state and county extension workers, marketing and buying cooperations, railroads and other transportation companies, buyers of farm products, manufacturers of products farmers buy, banks and credit agencies, economic analysts, research workers, legislators and other government agencies. These and many more depend on the crop reporting board for the most accurate and up-to-date statistics available on soybeans and other farm products.

BOOKS



William Danforth

William H. Danforth Was Many-Sided Man

WILLIAM H. DANFORTH of St. Louis, who died in 1955 at the age of 85, was the founder of one of America's great corporations, Ralston Purina Co. At the time of his death the company operated 47 plants in the food and feed fields. Ralston Purina is one of the nation's leading soybean processors with 10 plants in the seven states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

But William Danforth was far more than a corporation president. He was a many-sided man and the greatest exponent of the four-square formula for living which he adopted:

Stand tall (physical)
Think tall (mental)
Smile tall (social)
Live tall (spiritual)

He preached this philosophy most effectively all his life to his associates in many fields and to the thousands of young people with whom he came in contact. The four-sided checker was not only the symbol of his company but of his life as well.

To name just a few of Mr. Danforth's activities: He was for years superintendent of Pilgrim Sunday School in St. Louis, general YMCA secretary for the Third Infantry Division in France during World War I, co-founder of the American Youth Foundation, and founder of the Christmas Carols Association in St. Louis.

William Danforth was a great leader of men. His greatest interest in addition to business was young people. He influenced thousands of them, helped hundreds through college and maintained personal contact with them.

He gave up the active management of his company to his son, Donald, while he was still in the prime of life to devote his main efforts to the Danforth Foundation, dedicated to the education of youth.

More than three-quarters of a million copies of this book, I Dare You, written as a challenge to people everywhere to dare and achieve more, have been distributed.

Mr. Danforth's biographer, Gordon M. Philpott, calls him an alltime champion as a correspondent. He wrote to his wife, children, grandchildren, thousands of young people, and a wide circle of friends. His letters ran into the thousands.

Mr. Philpott, his protege, lifelong friend and business associate, has captured much of his spirit in the book recently published by Random House.

Daring Venture. By Gordon M. Philpott. 176 pages illustrated. $3.95. Random House, New York.

Bostwick Was Soybean Winner at Royal Fair

WINNER of the world champion soybean field at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto Nov. 10 was Lawrence Bostwick, Wheatley, Ontario. Mr. Bostwick grew the Harosoy variety.

Other winners in order of their placement, all of Ontario, were W. R. Sifton, Ridgetown, Harosoy; Donald G. Morris, Merlin, Harosoy; Jack McKillop, Dutton, Chippewa; Wilfred Roy, Plain Court, Harosoy; James A. Anderson, Ramsayville, Comet; Robert K. Sheridan, Woodslee, Harosoy; and Stanley Wannacott, Fletcher, Hawkeye.

The championship entry with soybean seed went to Floyd Hiner, Lewisville, Ind., with Shelby.

Other place winners with soybean seed were: Jay Lawrence, Coshocton, Ohio, Clark; Willard C. Kirk, Jeffersonville, Ohio, Hawkeye; Gregory E. Pomplum, Hancock, Wis.; and Elmer A. Weiland, Coloma, Wis.

G. L. Jordan Retires at University of Illinois

GARRET L. JORDAN, University of Illinois professor of agricultural economics, has retired effective Sept. 1. He was on the staff for 33 years.

However, Dr. Jordan says he is not retiring from work at 63. He plans to do private consulting work with firms that serve farmers or deal in farm products. It is also a safe bet that Dr. Jordan will spend more time in working in his rose garden.

G. L. Jordan

Dr. Jordan was born and raised in Indiana and taught grade school there for 3 years, 1914-17. He received his bachelor of science degree from Purdue University in agriculture in 1922.

He earned his Master's degree in 1929 and his Ph.-D. degree in 1933, both from the University of Illinois. His degree programs emphasized price analysis and business cycles.

He served 9 years, 1930-39, as assistant to the dean and director of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, the Agriculture Experiment Station, and Extension Service. He was named associate professor in 1939 and full professor in 1941.

He has been on the program at several American Soybean Association conventions and has had articles in the Soybean Digest.

Central Soya Adopts New Corporate Mark

CENTRAL SOYA—the world's largest processor of soybeans with annual sales of $276,073,360—has developed a new corporate mark.

The mark is the hub of an extensive corporate identity system created by Lippincott & Margulies, New York design and marketing consultants.

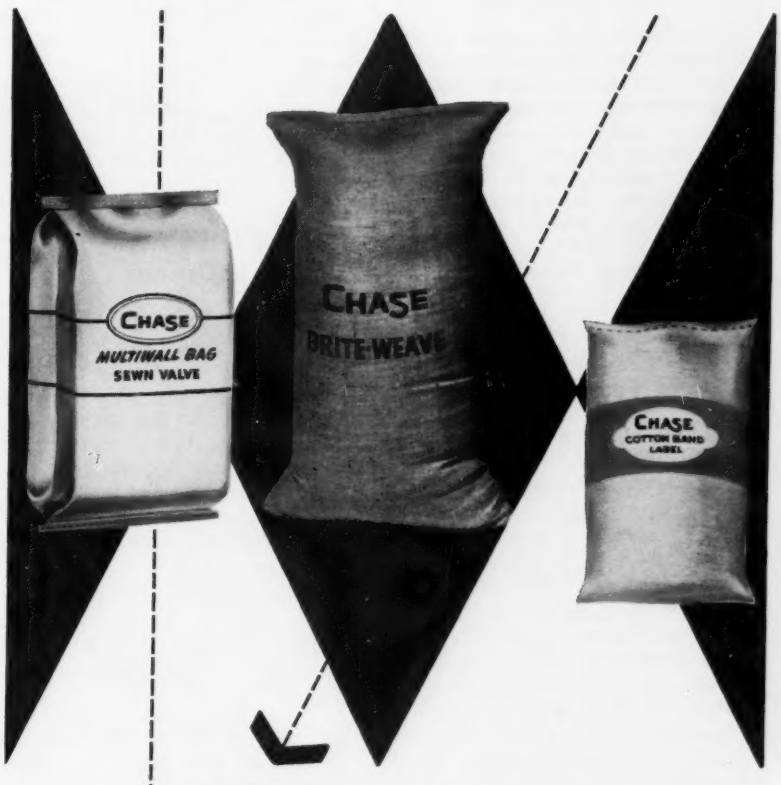
The major objectives of the program were to bring a look of consistency and brevity to communications throughout the company and its four divisions. Headquartered in Fort Wayne, Ind., the firm has nine major plants, and distributes its products nationally and overseas as well.

Central Soya, which last year ranked 162nd among the country's top 500 industrial corporations, is a pioneer in soybean processing. Its major divisions—chemurgy, McMillen feed, grain, and processing—are all concerned with the ultimate production of more and better foods.

The new mark has three plant-like arrows thrusting vertically from a globe-like circle symbolizing growth in size, stature and in service to agriculture, industry and mankind. Its simplicity makes it easy to recognize and remember.

The corporate signature has been changed from Central Soya Co. Inc., to just Central Soya—recommended because the shortened name was more unique and had more impact.

DALE W. McMILLEN, company founder, points to Central Soya's new corporate mark. Also illustrated is the McMillen feed division and its Master Mix brand mark as they will appear in relation to the corporate name and mark.



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—Photo by V. Ellis Stout

CROWNING of the queens at the Mexico, Mo., Soybean Festival. At left, last year's soybean industry queen Betty Jennings crowns this year's representative, Kathy McGlammery, who was sponsored by MFA Producers Grain Co. of Mexico. At right, last season's soybean grower queen Sharon Norfleet crowns Joyce Ann Jones of Thompson, the new grower queen. There were 25 candidates.

Mexico, Mo., Holds Annual Festival

FOR THE 9th year in a row, Mexico, Mo., celebrated the end of soybean harvest with a gala festival, estimated to be the largest ever held! Everyone in this north central Missouri town turned out for the occasion and although the autumn weather was a bit crisp, the Weather Bureau predicted higher temperatures by mid-morning. Instead, it got colder and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the crowds assembled at the town square for the queen judging event, it started to sprinkle.

It rained the rest of the afternoon, much to the dismay of pretty girls attired in billowing evening gowns. The crepe paper on the beautiful floats turned to soggy lumps and the small boys who look forward to each Soybean Festival solely as an occasion to shoot beans at anyone in sight found themselves without any targets.

But even though the Weather Bureau didn't cooperate, everyone else did! Within a few minutes, queen candidates and the crowd had moved across town to the school auditorium where judging was finished and prizes awarded.

It was another successful festival despite the rain. From many miles around people poured into town to watch the parade, take advantage of special sales that merchants were having, and to tour MFA Grain and Feed Division's huge million-bushel elevator and soybean processing plant.

Jonesville, La., Crowns a Queen

MISS SANDRA WEAVER was crowned soybean queen at the annual soybean festival beauty pageant held recently at Jonesville, La. She was crowned the new soybean queen by Miss Beverly Coney of Sicily Island who won the title last year, following the judging when 15 beautiful and charming girls competed for the coveted title.

Miss Weaver, a 17-year-old blue-eyed brunette, is a senior at the Block High School at Jonesville. She was sponsored in the contest by the Catahoula Publishing Co. Miss Weaver rendered a piano solo, "Norwegian Concerto," as her talent contribution. The contestants appeared in bathing suits and in evening dresses and were judged on beauty, talent, personality, and poise. They were also evaluated when they were observed during a luncheon period and when each girl was interviewed at the rehearsal.

—Photo courtesy E. E. Johnson

MISS SANDRA WEAVER was crowned soybean queen by Miss Beverly Coney, the 1959 soybean queen at the Soybean Festival at Jonesville, La.

The 5th Annual Soybean Festival Beauty Pageant, sponsored by the Jonesville Women's Club, Jonesville Junior Guild, and members of the Harrisonburg Women's Club, also featured a parade led by a marching band with the lovely soybean queen and other contestants conferring grace, beauty, and charm to the procession.

Miss Weaver held a spray of golden soybeans as she reigned in regal splendor at the Soybean Festival. Appropriate edible soybean products, commercially available, adorned the soybean exhibit while soybeans yet in their pods stood in the background completing the harmonious scene, as they anxiously awaited an opportunity to make their contribution to mankind. And so the "Little Honorable Plant" was honored by being sponsored by the charm and beauty of the South.

Extensive Tests At Henderson, Ky.

J. F. FREEMAN, University of Kentucky agronomist, has set up two extensive soybean test plots in Henderson County, Ky., in cooperation with County Agent Stuart Brabant. Included in the work are variety tests, width-of-row tests comparing 24-, 32- and 40-inch rows, and the use of various weed control chemicals, reports Ohio Valley Soybean News. The plots were on display at the time of the annual soybean field day.

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JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOYBEAN INSTITUTE

Promotional Work Started for Soy Flour

By SHIZUKA HAYASHI
Managing Director, Japanese American Soybean Institute, Nikkatsu International Bldg., No. 1-Chome Yurakucho Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan

PARALLEL with the promotional activities which the Japanese American Soybean Institute has been concentrating on to increase consumption of various soybean products such as soybean oil, miso, shoyu, tofu, frozen tofu and other soy foods, the Institute has now started developing new markets for soy flour for various purposes, and soybean meal for animal feeds.

As a first step, plans have been made to promote the blending of soy flour with wheat flour for baking bread and other baked goods.

Experimental investigations have shown that up to 10% of a good quality of soy flour can be blended with wheat flour and that this can be done effectively on a commercial basis.

This requires educational work as well as promotion. It is, however, encouraging to know that some of the large bakeries are already using a certain percentage of soy flour with wheat flour and selling their breads to the public without disclosing to the public the fact that the breads contain soy flour. Unless there were some advantage or profit to be gained they would not voluntarily use soy flour.

A series of experiments are being carried out at the experimental institute of the Ministry of Agriculture, for the purpose of encouraging use of soy flour with wheat flour, particularly among the rural housewives through the network of home economic extension workers.

All kinds of breads, cookies, doughnuts, cakes, noodles, etc., have been made. Special attention should be called to the success in making noodles with the addition of 30% soy flour. Noodles with 10% to 20% soy flour have been demonstrated as being perfect in their appearance, color, taste and quality. In fact, noodles with soy flour blended with the wheat are more palatable and acceptable than the ordinary 100% wheat flour noodles.

Under the joint sponsorship of some of the school lunch newspapers and JASI, a meeting was held in the latter part of October. Representatives of grammar schools in the different wards of the city of Tokyo were present, also officials in charge of school lunch programs from the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Welfare, and the Tokyo metropolitan government. About 30 nutritionists from the different wards of the metropolis were on hand; also, representatives of manufacturers of soy flour. Altogether, about 130 were present.

The aim of the meeting was to educate the school teachers and officials of the different government departments regarding the excellent nutritional value of soy flour and to persuade them to start on a program using soy flour blended with wheat flour in making bread for the school lunch.

Most teachers have very little knowledge of the values of soy flour and its nutritious ingredients such as fats, proteins, and vitamins. Some of the teachers had the idea that the soy flour now being used for baking and confectionery purposes is like the soybean cake and meal that Japan used to import from Manchuria before the war for fertilizer.

This suggests that extensive promotional activities will have to be undertaken before the public will become familiar with the value of soy flour.

An hour lecture was given by the writer explaining the nutritional values of soybeans and soy flour. I emphasized the advantage of using soy flour blended with wheat flour both from economical and nutritional points of view.

The Japanese school lunch gives 100 grams of bread every day to each child. I explained that by adding 12.5% soy flour, this could reduce the quantity from 100 grams to 40 grams and still give the same nutritional values. Cost for each child could be cut from 5.5 yen to 3.27 yen.

Since there are a little over 10 million school children in the school lunch program, the savings through the use of soy flour could come to 8 billion yen a year on the basis of 250 school lunch days. If the school lunch were given to the approximately 20 million school children who need it, the amazing amount of 16 billion yen, over $44 million, could be saved!

After the lecture we served samples of 40-gram loaf of soy-wheat flour bread baked under the direction of Dr. M. Akutsu, also various foods made with a blend of soy flour with a pottage soup which also contained soy flour.

All the people in attendance seemed surprised at the excellent quality of the foods produced with soy flour.

This was the first attempt to promote soy flour. Of course repeated publicity of this nature is needed to develop this new market.

Import Liberalization

It is some time since the Japanese government announced its intention to eliminate import restrictions on U. S. soybeans by placing them under automatic allocation.

It had been expected that the liberalization would be announced in October. Now it is generally believed that it will not take place until April or even July of next year.

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Farlow Reviews Export Market Work in Japan

DAVID R. FARLOW, assistant to the American Soybean Association executive vice president, is now in Japan making a quarterly supervisory review of the export market development activities of the Japanese American Soybean Institute.

Mr. Farlow will assist in making plans looking toward the time when the Japanese government eliminates import restrictions on U. S. soybeans by placing them under automatic allocation, probably by next Apr. 1, or next July at the latest.

He will also explore the possibilities of cooperation between ASA and the U. S. Feed Grains Council in export activities in Japan with members of a five-man team of the Council now in Japan. And he will work with Cal Spillsbury of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service who is making a survey of the Japanese fats and oils industry.

Mr. Farlow left the United States Nov. 19 and is expected to return by Christmas.

DR. KARL W. FANGAUF, director for Germany for the Soybean Council (left), with Max Myers, Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture (center), and Dr. Adolino Di Giorgio, the Council's assistant director for Italy, during the Council's recent staff meeting in Rome. They were looking at laboratory facilities in the Council's foreign operations headquarters.

Dr. Fangauf Is New Director for Germany

DR. KARL WOLFGANG FANGAUF is the new Soybean Council director for Germany. (See photo above).

The address of the new Council office is Achterkamp 32, Schmalenbeck uber Ahrensburg, Germany. Telephone Ahrensburg 3663.

Dr. Fangauf, a German poultry scientist, has been an animal nutritionist for Alfred C. Toepfer, Hamburg. Previously, he was poultry production expert for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, attached to the governments of Iraq and Iran.

He has been an extension specialist doing scientific work in poultry nutrition and breeding, and was assistant at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kiel.

Roach, Fischer on South American Trip

HOWARD L. ROACH, president of the Soybean Council, and R. W. Fischer, assistant to the president, are now in South America where they are surveying market development possibilities for soybeans and soybean products in five countries. They left the United States Dec. 2 and will return Dec. 23.

Mr. Roach and Mr. Fischer attended a conference of U. S. agricultural attaches of Latin American countries at Lima, Peru, Dec. 5-8.

In addition to surveying market development possibilities in Peru, they are also stopping at Santiago, Chile; Guayaquil and Quito, Ecuador; Cali, Bogota, and Medellin, Colombia; and Caracas, Venezuela.

Catholic Relief Services Reception

DOMINIC J. MARCELLO, Italian representative for the Soybean Council, was at a reception in Rome following the consecration to Auxiliary Bishop of New York of H. E. Edward Swanstrom, executive director of Catholic Relief Services. The possibility of fats and oils being added to the list of commodities available to church and charity groups for overseas relief feeding has been discussed with government officials in Washington recently by Soybean Council representatives.

From left in picture above: H. E. Giuseppe Olivotti, Auxiliary Bishop of Venice and representative of Pontifical Relief Agency; Monsignor Andrew P. Landi, director for Italy, Catholic Relief Service; Mr. Marcello; H. E. Monsignor Swanstrom; and H. E. Ferdinando Baldelli, Bishop of Aterle, Asia Minor, and director general, Pontifical Relief Agency.

SOYBEAN COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC.

Illinois manager reports on SHANZER grain drier

"My new Shanzer drier helped me to the best year I've ever had. We had heard from other operators about Shanzer's exceptional performance and safety reputation, but it takes day after day experience to see how much difference in driers there really is."

—Says, Wm. J. Henebry, Mgr.
Monticello Grain Co.
Monticello, Illinois

Get more for your drier dollar, see your Shanzer representative, or write:

SHANZER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
SUtter 1-5200
85 Bluxome Street, San Francisco, California

CENTRAL SQUARE in Reus, Spain, where the fourth annual Fair of Tarragona was held the last 2 weeks in October. The exhibit of the Soybean Council of America, Inc., is seen in the center. Gonzalo Rivera, assistant to the Spanish director, represented the Council at the opening session, at which the Minister Gual Villalbi gave a lecture. Reus is the leading poultry producing center of Spain. The Council had a similar exhibit of soybeans and soybean products at the Santander Exhibition earlier.

Brown Spot Most Prevalent Disease

BROWN SPOT was the most prevalent disease of soybeans in Illinois in 1960, according to the annual soybean disease and crop condition survey made in August by D. W. Chamberlain and R. L. Barnard, of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory in Urbana. The survey covered 1,100 miles in 42 of the principal soybean-producing counties in the state.

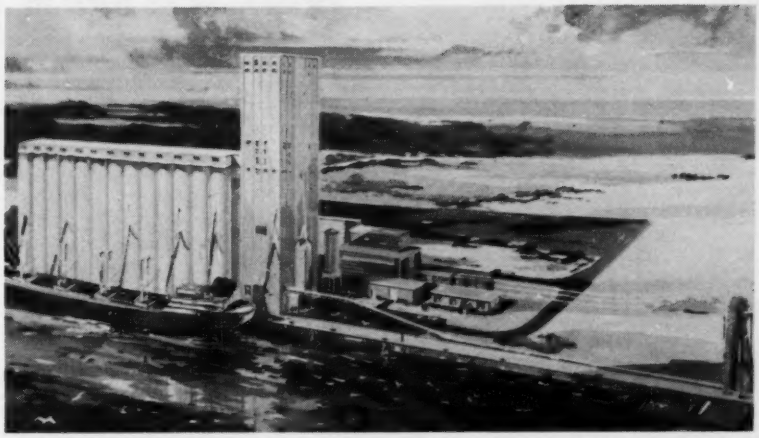
Other diseases in descending order of prevalence were downy mildew, bacterial blight, bacterial pustule, brown stem rot, and Phytophthora rot. Virus diseases and wildfire were found only in trace amounts.

There was an increase in acreage devoted to the new variety, Shelby, and a decrease in the acreage of Adams. It is possible that Clark has also increased but it was not possible to distinguish Clark from Shelby with certainty. Varieties with the largest acreage were Hawkeye and Harosoy.

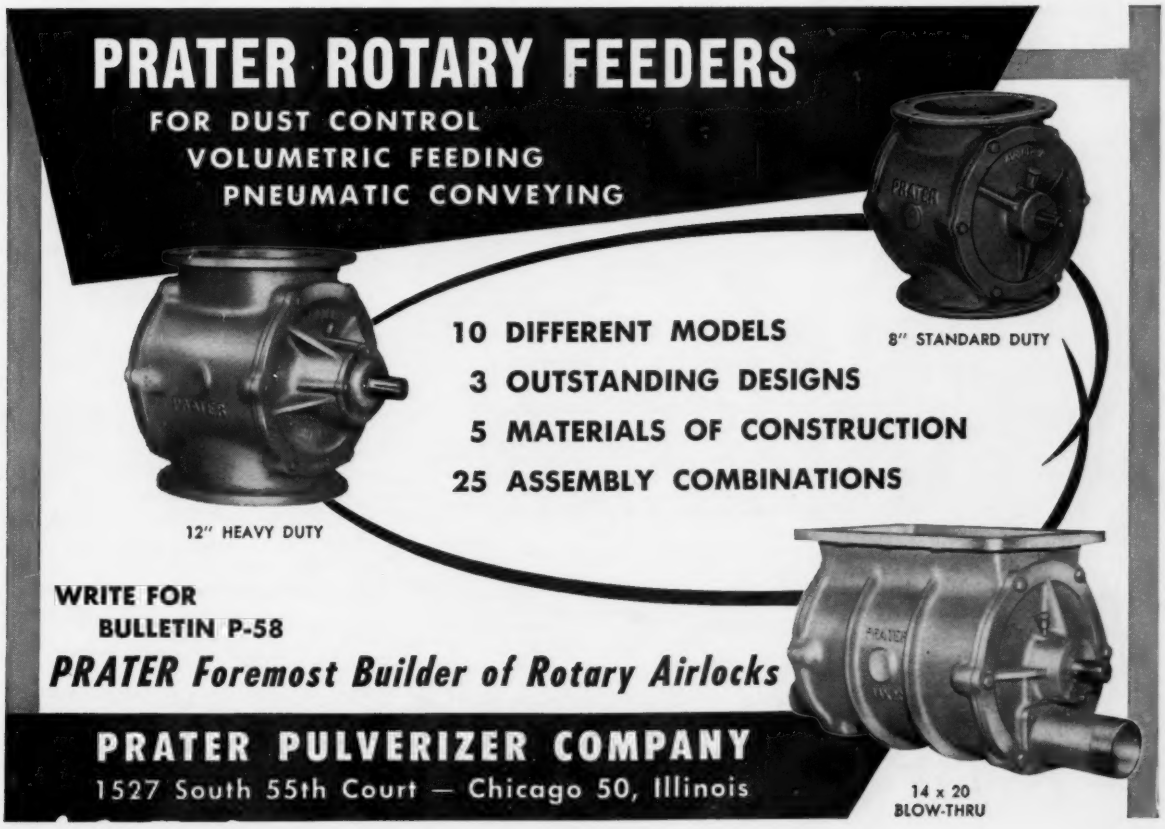
A trend to narrower row widths was observed, since there were more fields in the 28- to 36-inch range than in previous years. Stands averaged lower than in 1959 but were still adequate to excessive in most fields.

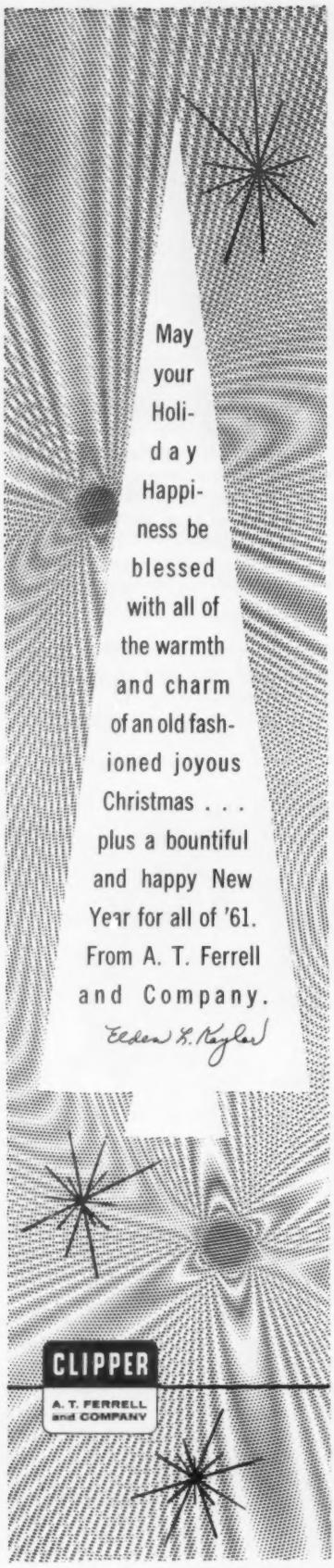
Weed infestations were somewhat heavier than last year. Yield potential at the time of the survey appeared to be quite high, but the late planted fields were unusually dependent on abundant August rainfall for normal growth. Most of August and early September were unusually hot and dry and the yield potential fell greatly.

Big Elevator at Pascagoula, Miss.



ARCHITECT'S water color painting of the $4 million elevator being constructed at the Port of Pascagoula, Miss. The bins will have a storage capacity of 2.1 million bushels of soybeans, and are scheduled for completion next June. There will be a loading capacity of 50,000 bushels of grain an hour, and an unloading capacity of eight railroad cars an hour. The elevator, which will offer an outlet for the Mississippi soybean crop, will be leased for operation to Standard Milling Co., Kansas City. Pascagoula is located at the mouth of the Pascagoula River on the Gulf.




May your Holi-day Happi-ness be blessed with all of the warmth and charm of an old fash-ioned joyous Christmas . . . plus a bountiful and happy New Year for all of '61. From A. T. Ferrell and Company.
Elden L. Kaylor
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1960 SOYBEAN CROP SUMMARY

Based on local reports by Soybean Digest correspondents

	Total yield compared with 1959	Oil content	Moisture content	Foreign material	Part of crop stored
Baldwin Co., Ala.	up	19.5%	14%	1%	30%
Ark.	same	19.4%	11% to 14%	1% to 2%	.....
Blytheville, Ark.	less	.....	.....	average	good
N Miss. Co., Ark.	1.3 bu. less	.....	up 2%-3%	up	0%
Stuttgart, Ark.	4% less	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del.	up	.....	.....	.....	50%
Augusta, Ga.	up 25%	.....	low	normal	75%
Washington Co., Ill.	sl. up	.....	12% to 17%	2% to 20%	33%
W central Ill.	sl. down	.....	11% to 13%	.....	10% to 15%
McLean Co., Ill.	.....	19.8%	11.5%	1.5%	.....
Ill.	up 2%	good	average	average	50%
Stanford, Ill.	down	.....	low	high	49%
Champaign, Ill.	sl. up	good	above ave.	sl. high	20%
Central Ill.	up 10%	.....	11%	2%	40%
Central Ind.	up 5%-6%	.....	11.8% to 13.6%	1% to 5%	25%
Tippecanoe Co., Ind.	up 3%	average	10% to 12%	high	25%
Nw Ind.	up	good	favorable	okay	70% to 80%
Mason City, Iowa	up 10%	same	11.5%	up 1%	65%
Ne Iowa	up 10%	.....	10% to 11%	.....	40%
Webster Co., Iowa	sl. up	.....	11%	1%	50%
Sedgwick Co., Kans.	up	19% to 20%	11.5%	1.5% to 2%	.....
Kans.	up 11%	normal	9% to 12%	2%	10%
Girard, Kans.	down 10%	fair	10% to 12%	heavy	40%
Ne La.	up 10%	good	12%	little	little
Midsouth	down sl.	.....	under 13%	okay	20% to 25%
Se and sc Minn.	sl. down	high	low	average	35% to 40%
S central Minn.	down 20%	.....	low	average	none
Brown Co., Minn.	same	.....	11%	not bad	.....
Morgan, Minn.	up 5% to 10%	19%	11.5%	2%	60%
Nobles Co., Minn.	up 10% to 15%	18% to 20%	11% to 12%	1.5%	45%
Sw central Minn.	up	.....	.....	.....	50%
Audrain Co., Mo.	down 20%	.....	13%	3%	40%
Mo.	sl. up	high	low	good	same
St. Joseph, Mo.	up 5%	.....	12%	up	20%
Se Mo.	down	.....	13.5%	2%	10%
Lexington, Mo.	down 20%	.....	10%	3.4%	20%
Mexico, Mo.	sl. up	21%	varies	high	.....
Se Mo.	same	.....	varies	average	10%
Nebr.	up	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ne Nebr.	same	.....	under 13%	heavy	25%
N. C.	up 5%	good	okay	okay	1%
N. C.	up 33%	.....	.....	.....	small
N. Dak.	down 10%	.....	low	dirty	50%
Van Wert, Ohio	down 20%-22%	.....	low	3% to 8%	two-thirds
Ohio	same	.....	low	varies	30% to 50%
W central Ohio	down 15%	.....	okay	okay	40%
W central Ohio	sl. lower	less	12½%	high	50%
Kenton, Ohio	down 5%	.....	.....	.....	50%
Union Co., Ohio	same	average	11% to 12%	not much	few
Paulding Co., Ohio	down 5%	okay	13.2%	1.5%	27%
Miami, Okla.	same	.....	12.5%	6% to 8%	100%
Tenn.	sl. down	10.8 lbs.	13%	2%	0%
W Tex.	same	.....	11% to 13%	low	.....
W Tex. Plains	up	17%	10%	1% to 2%	.....
S. Texas Plains	.....	.....	9% to 9½%	2%	small
Va.	up 15% to 20%	.....	under 13%	average	.....
Driver, Va.	.....	19% to 20%	high	high	5%
Tidewater, Va.	same	.....	14%	2%	10%
Essex Co., Ont.	down 20% to 25%	.....	low	good	25%

Based on October and November reports. As reports are local, they may or may not check with statewide reports. All comparisons are with 1959. Most reports on storage are forecasts.

CROP REPORT

USDA Cuts Back 1960 Crop Estimate

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT of Agriculture dropped its national soybean crop estimate by almost 2 million bushels, from 561,932,000 bushels to 560,039,000 bushels, in its Nov. 1 report, as a result of late season dry weather in Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota. Average per acre yield was lowered from 23.8 to 23.7 bushels. The harvested crop last year was 538 million bushels, and average yield per acre, 24 bushels.

The 1960 harvest started later than usual, but the season as a whole was highly favorable most places, and combining was completed except for some fields in the Midsouth and Southeast as of Dec. 1. There was no indication that any part of the crop has been or would be abandoned except for some late planted acreage that was not harvested.

Some local reports:

Alabama. E. E. Purvis, Jr., Baldwin Oil Mill, Foley: We have had the best harvest condition in several years. On land properly limed yields are up to 40 bushels per acre. Believe we will average 26-27 bushels. Excellent quality.

Illinois. J. E. Johnson, Champaign: Checking with local elevators for the large part of east central Illinois have found only one point where they had as many beans in storage for farmers as in recent crops. General opinion more stored back on farms . . . Would not expect this to be much larger.

Minnesota. Howard E. Grow, Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault: Considering the late planting season with unfavorable conditions the crop is greater than expected.

Missouri. J. Ross Fleetwood, University of Missouri, Columbia: "Beans were spotted over state but averaged quite good, better than many expected just ahead of harvest. In many cases beans were small in size and showed more green color than normal but on the whole made good quality. Some drought and more than usual phytophthora and other stalk and root rots.

Nebraska. C. W. Holmquist, Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co., Oakland: Every farmer was well pleased with the bean crop and practically all sold as they harvested. Foreign material in some areas was quite heavy as we had no moisture to dampen the ground and the stalks were real green although the beans were ripe and dry. Had some beans come in around 9%.

North Carolina. George E. Spain, agronomy extension specialist, North Carolina State College, Raleigh: Weather conditions have been ideal for harvesting. Even though soybeans were lodged considerably in the hurricane-hit eastern area, quality has not suffered too badly because of good weather since that time. Opinions differ on the final production.

Ohio. G. G. McIlroy, Irwin: Drought did hurt our beans in this area. Quality of the beans was not as good as last year's, due largely to smaller size of the bean. Farmers holding 50% of crop, believe there will be price increase to warrant holding of beans until first of year or later.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

Crop production, November 1960, Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

	Yield per acre		Production	
	1959	Preliminary 1960	1959	Preliminary 1960
	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	16.0	17.0	64	68
N. J.	26.0	24.0	1,144	1,032
Pa.	23.0	23.0	414	391
Ohio	26.0	25.0	38,272	39,000
Ind.	26.0	27.0	60,112	65,367
Ill.	26.5	26.0	125,610	128,050
Mich.	24.0	20.0	5,400	4,780
Wis.	18.5	15.5	1,758	1,426
Minn.	19.0	20.0	41,667	41,580
Iowa	26.5	26.0	63,441	66,612
Mo.	23.0	22.0	52,210	53,922
N. Dak.	13.0	13.0	3,029	2,756
S. Dak.	11.5	18.0	1,576	1,890
Nebr.	26.0	27.0	3,900	4,320
Kans.	21.0	22.0	9,114	11,462
Del.	22.5	23.5	3,442	4,277
Md.	20.5	24.0	4,202	5,760
Va.	20.5	23.0	5,966	7,015
N. C.	22.0	24.0	9,592	12,336
S. C.	16.0	17.0	5,920	7,667
Ga.	16.0	16.0	1,392	1,376
Fla.	23.0	26.0	1,058	1,118
Ky.	24.0	24.0	3,768	3,864
Tenn.	22.5	22.0	7,132	7,392
Ala.	22.5	24.0	3,150	3,504
Miss.	23.0	22.0	20,769	20,262
Ark.	24.5	22.0	56,791	54,560
La.	24.0	24.0	3,312	3,648
Okla.	21.0	22.0	1,428	2,420
Texas	29.0	28.0	2,262	2,184
U. S.	24.0	23.7	537,895	560,039

SOYBEANS: ACREAGE, YIELD PER ACRE, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, AVERAGE 1950-54 AND ANNUAL 1958-60[1]

	Acreage[2] (1,000 acres)				Yield per acre (bushels)				Production (1,000 bushels)			
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960[3]	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960[3]	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960[3]
North America:												
Canada	188	263	251	256	22.4	25.3	27.2	24.6	4,131	6,649	6,828	6,304
United States[5]	14,747	23,900	22,428	23,596	20.3	24.3	24.0	23.8	298,422	579,713	537,895	561,932
South America:												
Argentina	2	1	2	.....	13.8	14.9	14.9	.....	30	22	29	.....
Brazil	[4]157	265	297	408	[4]22.1	18.2	19.8	19.8	[4]3,471	4,809	5,880	8,085
Colombia	.....	20	27	49	.....	18.6	18.9	18.9	.....	367	514	919
Europe:												
Italy	2	1	1	.....	22.0	28.1	30.7	.....	34	21	19	.....
Rumania	55	30	56	.....	6.6	7.7	.....	.....	378	235	.....	.....
Yugoslavia	12	20	25	44	10.3	12.8	24.7	24.8	90	257	617	1,102
Other Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)	20	10	10	10					105	60	60	60
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	813	956	1,124	.....	[4]6.0	8.8	7.3	.....	[4]4,825	8,414	8,231	.....
Africa:												
The Congo (formerly Belgian) and Ruanda Urundi	9	15	15	17	7.4	9.9	9.9	8.5	69	147	147	147
Nigeria[6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	123	135	.....
Asia:												
Turkey	8	15	17	.....	12.9	8.8	8.6	.....	104	129	147	165
China, Mainland	28,219	24,200	24,400	24,400	11.7	14.9	14.3	14.3	330,000	360,000	350,000	350,000
Cambodia	[4]25	58	.....	.....	9.2	8.2	.....	.....	228	470	852	.....
Indonesia	1,066	1,469	1,500	.....	10.2	10.5	10.6	.....	10,829	15,360	15,845	.....
Japan	1,036	856	837	781	16.0	16.8	18.7	18.6	16,521	14,374	15,660	14,514
Korea, South	625	664	669	.....	7.8	8.5	7.6	.....	4,835	5,635	5,070	.....
Taiwan	62	118	133	.....	9.2	12.9	12.3	.....	576	1,532	1,633	[7]1,885
Thailand	54	50	55	68	13.0	15.9	14.4	16.1	700	797	786	1,102
Total, excluding Rumania, "Other Europe", U.S.S.R., China, Mainland, and No. Korea[8]	18,065	27,820	26,450	27,765					340,790	631,135	592,880	619,215
Estimated world total[8]	47,875	53,715	52,740	54,110					681,095	1,004,854	956,590	983,460

[1] Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. [2] Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. [3] Preliminary. [4] Less than 5 years. [5] Acreage harvested for beans. [6] Purchases for export. Local consumption is small. [7] Goal. [8] Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and related information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

GRITS and FLAKES . . . *from the World of Soy*

Appoint A. W. Hofer To Ag. Laboratories

Agricultural Laboratories, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, has announced the appointment of Alvin William Hofer as director of research.

At Agricultural Laboratories, Dr. Hofer will continue research on "Dormal" brand inoculant for pre-inoculating all varieties of legume seeds. He will also conduct a program of intensive product testing.

Dr. Hofer

Dr. Hofer comes to Ag Lab from the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. He has been engaged in inspection of commercial legume inoculants and research on legume nodule bacteria for 30 years. He was also one of two persons who discovered simultaneously that a virus that killed beneficial bacteria in nodules of legumes can be seen through the ordinary microscope.

Agricultural Laboratories has recently expanded its laboratory facilities and added considerable new equipment for research and testing on legume inoculants and pre-inoculation.

Stegner on Board of Feed Production School

Art W. Stegner, bulk storage products manager, farm equipment division of **Butler Manufacturing Co.,** has been elected to the board of trustees and board of directors of Feed Production School, Inc.

A. W. Stegner

Mr. Stegner, well known in national feed and grain circles, recently directed a revolutionary type of industrial motion picture which gives the viewer a "first look" at what actually happens inside a feed storage tank. The movie, which was premiered at the Feed Production School in Kansas City, has been hailed as a major breakthrough in feed handling knowledge.

Mr. Stegner joined Butler in 1955. Before that, he was northern district sales manager for General Mills. Butler fabricates storage equipment for the grain and feed industries.

Pitts & Son Expands Service Facilities

W. C. Pitts & Son, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., has expanded its service shop and stock room in a new 20,000-square-foot building on Presidents Island, Memphis. They were formerly at 154 N. Front St., Memphis.

The company was established in 1928 by W. C. Pitts, who was 81 on Oct. 1 and who is still active in the firm. His son, Justine Pitts, is also in the business. The firm specializes in grain handling machinery, cotton gin machinery and mill supplies, serving the Midsouth.

Dixie Bearings, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., has added a plastic line, which consists of Nylon bearings and Teflon bearings, according to R. E. Neiman, manager.

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Thompson Is Amsco Rep in Southeast

Peter C. Thompson has been appointed the **American Mineral Spirits Co.** sales representative in the Texas-Oklahoma-New Mexico area where he will represent Amsco in the sale of technical naphthas, petroleum solvents, and waxes. This area is under the jurisdiction of the southwestern division of Amsco with offices located at 115 Armour Blvd., Kansas City, Mo., where Willard C. Stuhlfaut is the division manager.

P. C. Thompson

Pete Thompson joined Amsco in 1956 and has been sales representative in Amsco's Ohio Valley division with offices located in Columbus, Ohio.

Willis Is Howes Vice President of Sales

The appointment of George R. Willis as vice president in charge of sales to the **S. Howes Co.**, Silver Creek, N. Y., has been announced by Alexis C. Barbeau, Jr., company president.

G. R. Willis

Mr. Willis joined S. Howes in 1955 as a sales representative, and in 1957 was named sales manager. In his new capacity he will have overall responsibility for directing the company's sales activities in every section of the country. His assistant will be Willard C. Martin.

Robert F. Daily, legal counsel of the **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.**, Decatur, Ill., was elected secretary of the company. He succeeds Ray C. Scherer, who retired Oct. 31 after 48 years with the company. Mr. Daily continues as legal counsel and head of the company's law division.

Glenn Harris, who was with the J. E. Dilworth Co. for 9 years, is now with **Industrial Supplies, Inc.**, Memphis, Tenn. He will travel the Mississippi territory.

Gus Vaccaro is now on the city desk for **Dabney-Hoover Supply Co.**, Memphis, Tenn. He was formerly with Pidgeon-Thomas Iron Co.

John West has joined the sales force of **Phoenix Rubber Co.**, Memphis, Tenn. He was formerly with American Pulley Co., Philadelphia, as eastern sales manager, and prior to that was with Lewis Supply Co., Memphis.

Construction "immediately" of a 100-ton-daily plant for manufacture of complete animal feed formulas in Wilson, N. C., was announced by Nutrena Mills, feed division of **Cargill, Inc.**, at Minneapolis, Minn. Contracts have been awarded calling for completion of the plant next April. The new mill will be Nutrena's second in North Carolina.

Charles E. Darnell, formerly of the University of Tennessee animal husbandry staff, has been named to **Nutrena Feeds** sales staff in Memphis, Tenn. He will service Nutrena livestock and poultry systems to farmers in eastern Tennessee and western Arkansas.

A 400,000-bushel Varco grain storage building, largest of its type in Arkansas, is under construction for **Planters Fertilizer and Soybean Co.**, Pine Bluff, Ark. The structure will be used for soybean storage.

WABASH-PURINA ELEVATOR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WEITZ-HETTELSATER HOUSES SHOW THE WAY

Here in Missouri, where "You've got to show me" is more than just a motto, Weitz-Hettelsater houses have been proving the value of good engineering for more than 40 years.

Take the Wabash-Purina elevator in St. Louis, for example. This 2,450,000 bushel elevator was completely designed and engineered by Weitz-Hettelsater to provide complete facilities for unloading, elevating, weighing, cleaning, and storing of grain and soft stock.

Like all Weitz-Hettelsater jobs throughout the country, this house was designed to fulfill the following objectives:

1. Achieve minimum production and operating costs.
2. Furnish a complete facility, thus eliminating unforeseen additional expenses.
3. Reduce maintenance requirements to an absolute minimum.
4. Provide foresight and flexibility to meet new and competitive factors in the years to come.

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WASHINGTON DIGEST

Changes Coming in Kennedy Regime

By GEORGE PETER

• *Your Washington correspondent has been a news reporter for the past 15 years, covering the Washington scene for business and agriculture groups. Like many other Washington journalists, he has taken a turn in government service, both in the U. S. Department of Agriculture and in the Labor Department. Mr. Peter is a graduate of Columbia University.*

He operates Farm News Service and writes monthly or semi-monthly columns for a number of farm and trade publications in addition to the Soybean Digest.

HOW WILL KENNEDY affect soybeans? What's ahead in 1961 and the next few years as a result of the election?

That's the $64,000 question fats and oils industry men are asking themselves. Just as meat packers, automobile manufacturers, bankers and news column writers also want to know what's ahead for them under the new Administration.

First, for the soybean industry, don't expect overnight or drastic changes. The die is cast for next year for the most part. The last bean is about in. Prospects have never been brighter. A new Administration can't dim that. If anything, plans call for an even brighter future for soybeans.

The new Administration will have tremendous impact, is already showing it, particularly in method or how it will go about solving problems. But the soybean industry will continue to have some say about programs affecting its interests as it has had under the outgoing Administration.

Changes definitely are going to be made, in fact are already under way. Some are calculated to affect soybeans directly, as early as planning for next year's crop. Others will have a strong bearing on soybean prospects less directly. Rated as sure-fire by aides of the new President-elect, who are sources for some of this material, are:

World Food Banks

A new bureau tentatively called National Peace Agency is past the blueprint stage. It would manage food banks to be set up in underdeveloped countries, a kind of superior combination of P. L. 480 and Mutual Security Program. Congress would have to approve.

To carry out the purposes of the agency, a "world food budget" is already being worked up, ordered by the President-elect to be ready by January. Items in the budget will consist of foods required in the shortage areas of the world and estimates of how much of these needs can be supplied by U. S. surpluses.

Although soybeans are far from being in surplus, it has been learned high protein foods will be in greatest demand in the budget. Plans call for presentation of the proposal to Congress as of high priority in foreign policy in the first session after a declaration in the inaugural address.

Both candidates called for greater use in the Cold War of America's ability to produce food as an extension of the present Food-for-Peace programs. Congress is sure to support some form of the plan as will both political parties.

Price Support Changes?

There are no plans to raise or lower price supports in general. Depending on what program changes emerge, wheat might get a price support hike in exchange for a cutback in acreage. Corn is estimated to be supported at 65% of parity or floor level, to remain there. No support cuts are scheduled. Other feed grains will continue to be geared to corn.

A definite tendency to raise price support for soybeans or any other foreign-demand crop that might be in too tight supply is indicated, according to both industry and government sources. Whether to raise or not to raise will call for close industry-government conferences.

An industry objection raised by some might be that acreage could increase too much and the higher support could price us out of foreign markets. There is already speculation that peak prices this season may make for tougher world competition.

To this, backers of a price support increase might reply (some already have): Both market and support price for corn will have such a favorable relationship with corn that soybean acreage increase is coming anyway. But the increase might not be large enough to take care of greater demand. Prices could still

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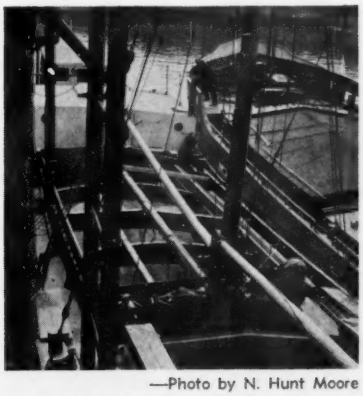
be too high for best export conditions.

Some government analysts estimate unofficially that price support could be easily raised to $2 for the 1961-crop without hurting the industry. This should help, not hinder exports, they say. It would insure more beans and slow down a price rise. As prospects are going now, a peak of $2.15 at the farm gate could also endanger exports.

Farm Labor Costs Headed Up

Legislation now being written calls for an improvement in living conditions and wages of farm labor under the new Administration. The higher costs will be first felt under controls over those who use migrant labor furnished by the U. S. employment office.



—Photo by N. Hunt Moore

BULK soybean meal being discharged into hull of a barge at Hamburg, Germany. The barge will transport the meal to some port in Denmark. Most oilseed meals leave the Hamburg oil mills by this type of transportation.

N. Hunt Moore Visits German Oil Plants

ADVANCES made in German machinery are amazing, reports N. Hunt Moore, head of N. Hunt Moore & Associates, Memphis, who visited Germany last summer.

At the Stettiner Oil Works, Hamburg, Mr. Moore found soybeans were being processed with only .2% residual oil, and the steam consumption was about half that of mills in the United States, which was typical of the country. "Fuel is very high in this part of Europe, so the mills go to great lengths to save it," says Mr. Moore.

The Memphis man was the guest of Wilhelm Depmer, consulting engineer for Herman Bauermeister, manufacturer of oil mill machinery. Mr. Moore is the U. S. representative of Bauermeister.

- MARKET STREET -

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here. Rate 10¢ per word per issue. Minimum insertion $2.00.

FOR SALE—HABCO MODEL 2S soybean inoculator and liquid seed treater—new unit. Send for literature and other information to H. A. Brummel Co., P. O. Box 201, Cedar Lake, Ind.

ATTRITION MILLS FOR SALE. 2 Strong & Scott 30-inch with two 40 h.p. motors on each, 3/60/220/440-1750 rpm, ball bearing. Low price. Industrial Motor Service, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

MISSISSIPPI REGISTERED GULF Rose seed rice. Produced from foundation stock. Resistant to Hoja Blanca and blasting. Very early, medium chain. High yielder, strong straw. Bard Selden, Tunica, Miss.

PRATER 75 H.P. DUAL SCREEN pulverizer. Also 100-lb. Richardson meal scale and Union Special 12-inch belt sewing machine. Ray L. Jones, 1923 Hayselton Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

SCHUTTE HAMMERMILL NO. 128, type F, ser. 1821482, 3,200 rpm, model 47. Write, phone, Erie Electric Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. Ph: TL 2-4758.

WE MANUFACTURE STEEL ELEVATOR legs, screw conveyors, pit screws, valves, elbows, piping, collectors, inclosed distributors, etc. Write for catalog and prices. Creamer Sheet Metal Products, London, Ohio.

MISSISSIPPI CERTIFIED REBEL soybeans. Produced from registered seed. Hand rogued. A new variety. High yielder. Tops behind small grain. Supply limited — order early. Bard Selden, Tunica, Miss.

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BLUE STREAK 6A HAMMERMILL with pipe, 5 screens, cyclone. Little used. Excellent condition. Midwest Feed & Pelleting Co., Burke, S. Dak.

SOUTH AMERICAN PROJECT. A U. S. soybean farmer is sought as a partner to grow 5,000 tons of soybeans. He should contribute know-how and some capital or equipment. TE, 31 South St., New York 4, N. Y.

WANTED: 1 36-INCH ANDERSON solvent recovery drier. Selma Soybean Corp., Selma, N. C.

MOTORS-GENERATORS. ALL sizes, new and rebuilt. Starters, accessories, pulleys and repair parts. Gear motors. Shaft mounted reducers, Falk couplings and V-belt drives. Expert repair service. Nussbaum Electric Co., 220 E. Douglas Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—ANDERSON Expellers and French screw-presses, cookers, driers, 5-high, 48-inch crushing rolls, 36-inch attrition mills, sewing machines, hammermills, cracking rolls, filter presses. Ray L. Jones, 1923 Hayselton Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

MISSISSIPPI CERTIFIED HILL and Jackson soybeans. Produced from registered and foundation stocks. Hand rogued, low mechanical injury, low moisture, high germination and purity. Bard Selden, Tunica, Miss.

GRAIN STORAGE AT 18¢ PER bushel in tanks complete. This is storage at the lowest possible cost. Allied Tank Co., 1207 Commerce Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Phone Harrison 1-0282, Baltimore 1-5789.

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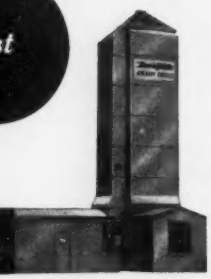

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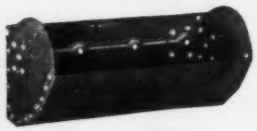

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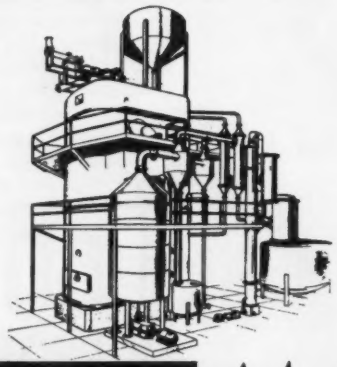
The country's leading processors of oil seeds have specified French Solvent Extraction Equipment again and again because of its versatility—ease of operation — economy — efficiency — safety — and finer and more profitable end products — all at no extra cost.



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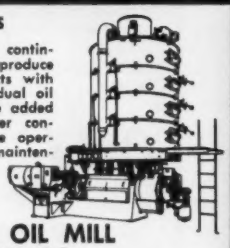
High capacity French continuous screw presses produce highest quality products with exceptionally low residual oil in meal . . . plus the added benefits of low power consumption and full-time operation with minumum maintenance.



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- Formers
- Valves
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THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY CO.
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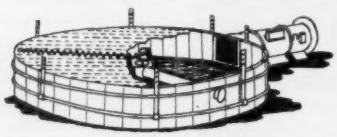
NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

BIN FOUNDATION. Harvestall Industries, Inc., announces a new adaptation of their precast concrete grain drying bin foundation which provides completely automatic unloading facilities.

The Harvestall bin foundation claims to be the original permanent grain bin foundation incorporating instorage drying facilities and bottom unloading.



Harvestall's foundation is fabricated of pre-cast concrete sections accommodating any bin diameter. Anchor straps bolted directly to bin wall-sheets are secured by circular tension hoops which join the foundation as a unit. A large fan opening is provided so as to reduce restrictions to air delivery from the fan.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12b, Hudson, Iowa.

SWEEP AUGER. A new sweep auger for unloading grain bins has been developed and put on the market by Black, Sivalls & Bryson, Inc.

The new True-Sweep auger has a capacity of over 1,200 bushels per hour. Completely automatic, True-Sweep is designed to do away with the expensive labor of shoveling inside the bin.

A wheel located at the end of the auger floats the auger through the grain and around the bin, providing clog-free operation. Auger bearings are permanently lubricated, need no oiling.

True-Sweep is powered by a ⅓ h. p. single phase, totally enclosed electric motor. It is portable, weighs only 40 pounds complete. The auger is detachable for storage.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12a, Hudson, Iowa.

CRYSTAL INHIBITOR. Claricol is an improved crystal inhibitor for use in numerous food and non-food oil processes and products. Its merits have been proven as a winterizing aid in the production of salad oils and for the improvement of the cold test in salad oil products, according to the manufacturer. Laboratory data indicate many other advantageous applications to oil food and non-food fat and fatty acid processes and products.

Claricol is semi-fluid and easy to handle, and very economical, the manufacturer states.

Oxystearin-type additives have been used in the United States for the past 20 years by a number of larger salad oil producers. Claricol is said to be a much improved material giving more dramatic results at lower cost.

For further information write Soybean Digest 12c, Hudson, Iowa.

PROBE. A new three-section probe designed for sampling box cars has been marketed by Seedburo Equipment Co. The probe was developed to eliminate the awkward method of inserting a probe within the limited head room available in most cars.

When using the new probe in limited working space the main section is first inserted into the grain. The handle is then removed and the extension section screwed on to lengthen the probe to a total of 96 inches.

For complete information write Soybean Digest 12d, Hudson, Iowa.

Serving the Soybean Industry Since 1935

7 - Chemical Laboratories to serve you.

Our Chicago laboratory is equipped with the most modern equipment for refining soybean oils; soybean products and feeds.

Our Des Moines laboratory has the latest equipment for refining oils; soybean products and feeds.

Our Oil Refining Department at Memphis has a capacity of 150 refinings daily. We also are equipped to analyze soybean products and all types of feeds.

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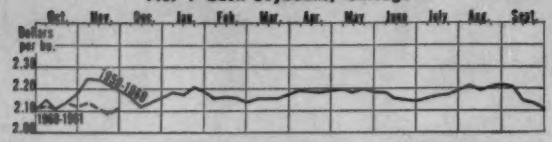
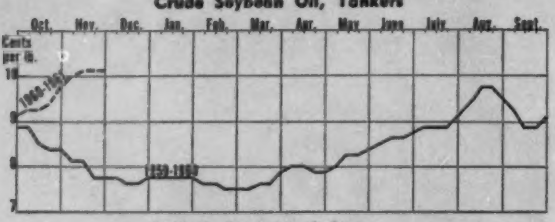
TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)

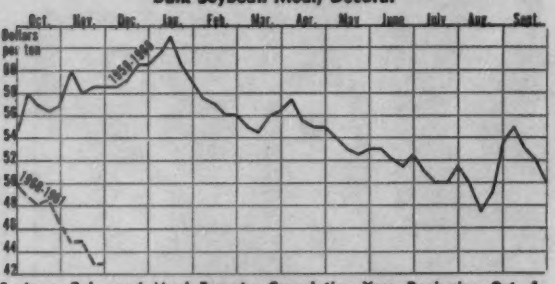
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



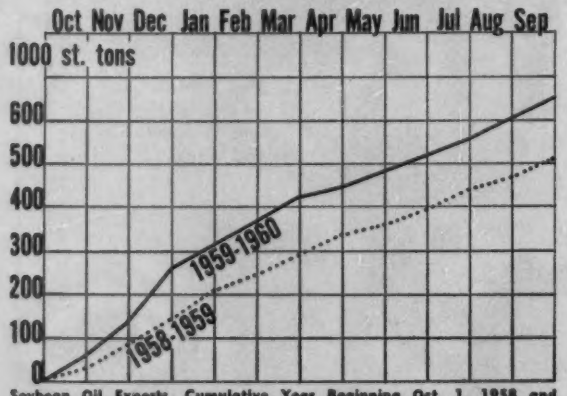
Crude Soybean Oil, Tankers



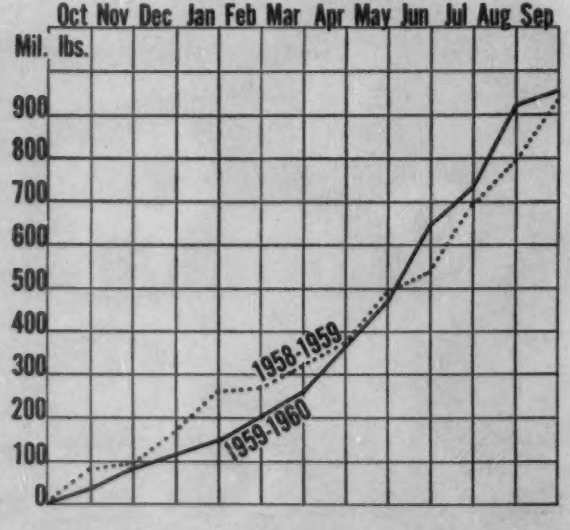
Bulk Soybean Meal, Decatur



Soybean Cake and Meal Exports, Cumulative Year Beginning Oct. 1, 1958 and 1959, from Foreign Agricultural Service

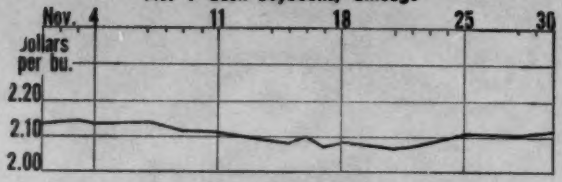


Soybean Oil Exports, Cumulative Year Beginning Oct. 1, 1958 and 1959, from Foreign Agricultural Service

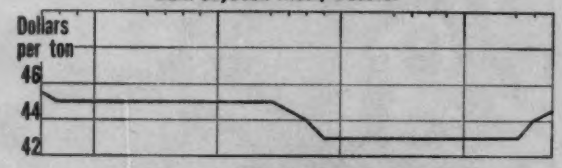


DAILY MARKET PRICES

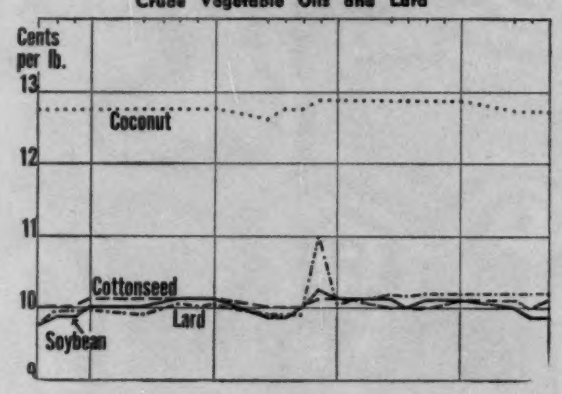
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard



CASH PRICES NOVEMBER 1960*

Nov.	No. 1 yellow soybeans Chicago	Bulk soybean meal Decatur	Soybean oil Decatur	Cottonseed oil Mississippi Valley	Coconut oil Pacific Coast	Lard Chicago
1	$2.13¼	$45.50	$.09¾	$.10	$.12¾	$.0975
2	2.15¼	45.00	.09⅞	.10	.12¾	.0995
3	2.14¼	45.00	.09⅞	.10	.12¾	.0995
4	2.13½	45.00	.10	.10⅛	.12¾	.0995
5	Saturday					
7	2.14	45.00	.10	.10⅛	.12¾	.0990
8	Election					
9	2.11¼	45.00	.10⅛	.10⅛	.12¾	.1005
10	2.11¼	45.00	.10⅛	.10⅛	.12¾	.10
11	2.11	45.00	.10⅛	.10⅛	.12⅝	.1005
12	Saturday					
14	2.08½	45.00	.09⅞	.10	.12⅝	.0990
15	2.08	44.50	.09⅞	.10	.12¾	.0990
16	2.10	44.00	.10	.10	.12¾	.0990
17	2.07½	43.00	.10¼	.10⅛	.12⅞	.11
18	2.08½	43.00	.10⅛	.10⅛	.12⅞	.1005
19	Saturday					
21	2.07¼	43.00	.10⅛	.10	.12⅞	.1015
22	2.07½	43.00	.10	.10	.12⅞	.1015
23	2.08¾	43.00	.10⅛	.10	.12⅞	.1020
24	Thanksgiving					
25	2.11	43.00	.10⅛	.10⅛	.12⅞	.1020
26	Saturday					
28	2.10½	43.00	.10	.10⅛	.12¾	.1020
29	2.11	44.00	.09⅞	.10	.12¾	.1020
30	2.11¾	44.50	.09⅞	.10⅛	.12¾	.1020

* From Wall Street Journal, Chicago.

1959 AND 1960 SOYBEAN CROPS

	1960-61	1959-60
Total new-crop soybeans under support Oct. 31	3,636,905 bu.	5,542,272 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas shipment and lake shipments to Canada Oct. 1-Nov. 25	33,897,659 bu.	27,541,789 bu.
Soybeans crushed for oil or processed Oct. 1-31	35,563,000 bu.	35,340,000 bu.
Soybeans exported Oct. 1-31	12,000,000 bu.	12,088,000 bu.
Balance on hand Nov. 1 for processing, expart or carryover	495,736,000 bu.	509,434,000 bu.

Look inside a Carter Scalperator... discover why it's best for soybeans

Note how the unique scalping and aspirating features make a Carter Scalperator ideal for use on soybeans as they are received, particularly ahead of drying operations.

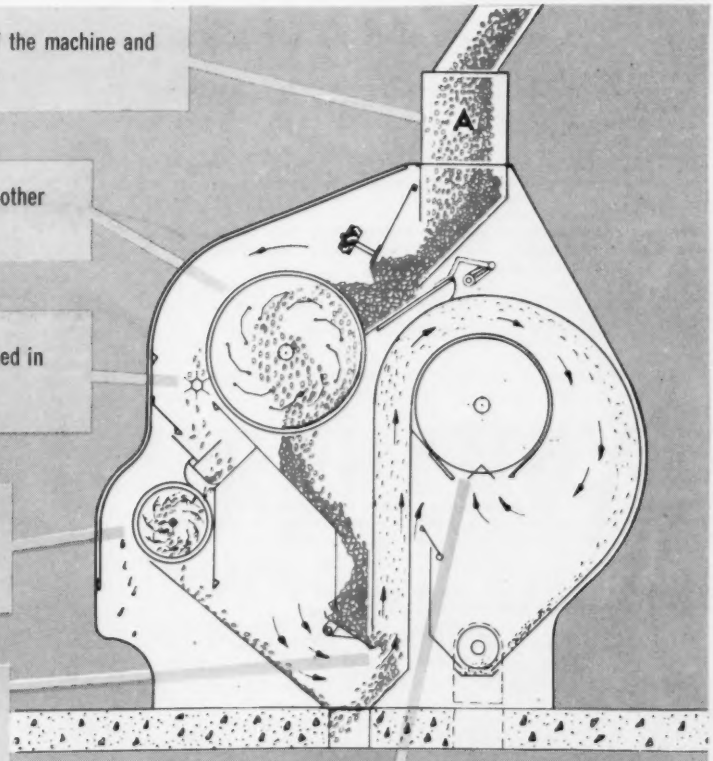
Soybeans enter the Scalperator at the top of the machine and feed at desired capacity to large scalping reel.

Main scalping reel scalps off sticks, stems, other roughage from beans.

String wiper removes string and straw entwined in the wire mesh of the scalping reel.

Roughage is carried over, and good beans salvaged at the smaller scalping reel.

Scalped beans flow down to aspirating area where a uniform current of air passes through them. The material removed by the aspiration is drawn up the aspirating leg.



Heavier offal is gathered at the bottom of the settling chamber. Dust and very light offal are drawn through the fan and exhausted to the dust collector.

Carter Scalperators have high capacity with low power requirements. They are non-clogging and easy to clean when bean varieties are changed, or other grains are to be cleaned.

SIMON-CARTER CO. 689 19th AVE. N.E. • MINNEAPOLIS 18, MINN.

IN THE MARKETS

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans, soybean and cottonseed oils, and soybean and cottonseed cakes and meals, for the month of September 1960, with comparable data for September 1959 and cumulative totals for October-September in the marketing years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

	Unit	September 1959[1]	1960	October-September 1958-59[1]	1959-60[1]
Soybeans	bu.	6,714,040	8,163,848	110,072,103	142,349,740
Soybean oil:					
Crude	lbs.	100,183,182	8,671,958	509,801,249	608,067,323
Refined but not further processed	lb.	24,271,236	2,245,441	91,166,678	98,325,979
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	lb.	10,951,734	19,407,445	329,471,351	246,360,303
Cottonseed oil:					
Crude	lb.	2,811,986	7,354,960	232,548,884	289,821,656
Refined but not further processed	lb.	11,760,066	1,188,772	131,210,109	167,389,238
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	lb.	2,082,439	6,251,273	40,413,498	46,102,488
Cottonseed cake and meal	s.t.	17,402	9,248	27,317	140,196
Soybean cake and meal	s.t.	39,540	47,767	512,225	652,300

[1] Includes any revisions made by the Bureau of the Census.

Cottonseed and soybean oils and lard: Exports under Title I, P. L. 480 programs, and total exports, October 1954-September 1960 (million lbs.)

	Oct. 1-Sept. 30					
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Exports under P. L. 480						
Cottonseed	117	291	55	97	141	92
Soybean	.....	279	495	592	747	606
Total oils	117	570	550	689	888	[1]698
Lard	.....	112	65	3	.....	.....
Total exports:						
Cottonseed	710	611	423	248	404	[2]523
Soybean	50	557	807	803	941	[2]947
Total oils	760	1,168	1,230	1,051	1,345	1,470
Lard	528	663	530	394	535	[2]668

[1]Preliminary; P. L. 480 exports are reported according to the month in which the bill of lading was dated. [2]September exports estimated. Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Cottonseed and soybean oil: Exports under Title I, P. L. 480 by country, October 1954-September 1960 (million lbs.)

	Oct. 1-Sept. 30						
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Total
Argentina	42.8	156.7	.....	.....	.....	8.7	208.2
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	6.9	.....	.....	6.9
Burma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.....	.1
Chile	16.0	26.6	52.7	.....	.....	.....	95.3
China (Taiwan)	.....	.....	.....	6.8	6.0	3.4	16.2
Colombia	.....	14.1	.....	6.2	17.1	28.9	66.3
Ecuador	.....	7.9	7.0	3.6	3.2	.....	21.7
Greece	.....	39.3	43.3	.....	.....	.....	82.6
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	.8	.4	.5	1.7
Israel	4.9	13.2	.....	10.3	17.6	28.6	74.6
Italy	.....	25.7	153.2	67.0	7.8	.....	253.7
Pakistan	.....	.....	.....	13.1	51.0	74.7	138.8
Paraguay	.....	.....	2.0	.....	.....	.....	2.0
Peru	.....	8.0	.....	.....	.....	8.5	16.5
Poland	.....	.....	2.3	27.9	59.6	34.3	124.1
Spain	26.8	278.4	218.9	318.0	445.9	327.0	1,615.0
Turkey	27.0	.....	45.8	146.2	156.0	82.3	457.3
U.A.R. (Egypt)	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.8	50.8	70.6
Yugoslavia	.....	.....	25.0	82.0	103.6	51.1	261.7
Total	117.5	569.9	550.2	688.8	888.1	698.8	3,513.3

Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Title I, P. L. 480 exports for July 1960-October 1960

	October 1960			July 1960-October 1960		
	Metric tons	Unit	Quantity	Metric tons	Unit	Quantity
Cottonseed oil	...	lb.	....	9,966	lb.	21,971,000
Soybean oil	7,567	lb.	16,683,000	110,696	lb.	244,043,000

Programs operations division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans: Inspections for export by coastal areas and country of destination October 1960 (1,000 bu.)

Great Lakes		**Gulf**	
Canada	3,659	Venezuela	336
Netherlands	281	Denmark	896
Belgium	49	Netherlands	2,565
West Germany	161	Belgium	132
Other	86	West Germany	452
Subtotal	4,236	Japan	2,758
Atlantic		Other	221
Norway	94	Subtotal	7,360
United Kingdom	242	Grand total	12,135
Taiwan (Formosa)	145	Total Jan.-Oct. '60	99,745
Other	58	Total Jan.-Oct. '59	82,350
Subtotal	539		

Soybeans: Inspections for export by ports and areas October 1960 (1,000 bu.)

Lake Ports		Subtotal	539
Duluth	461	**Gulf**	
Superior	544	Mobile	1,717
Chicago	2,154	New Orleans	4,347
Toledo	1,077	Port Allen	1,296
Subtotal	4,236	Subtotal	7,360
Atlantic		Totals	
Philadelphia	75	Oct. 1960	12,135
Baltimore	57	Jan.-Oct. 1960	99,745
Norfolk	407	Jan.-Oct. 1959	82,350

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Soybeans: U. S. exports by country of destination, October-September 1959-60 and 1958-59 (1,000 bu.)

	1959-60	1958-59		1959-60	1958-59
Canada	15,762	15,172	Finland	382	....
Mexico	6	5	Spain	53	....
Cuba	954	320	Italy	3,919	1,328
Jamaica	....	1	Israel	5,958	5,050
Venezuela	110	172	Nansei & Nanpo Islands	403	....
Sweden	8	....	Korea	1,301	1,189
Norway	2,150	1,575	Hong Kong	225	262
Denmark	8,663	5,545	Taiwan (Formosa)	5,281	4,213
United Kingdom	3,908	2,216	Japan	41,379	36,708
Cameroon	143	....	Morocco	419	956
Netherlands	26,328	15,597	Other	67	188
Belgium	4,211	3,985	Total	142,350	110,072
France	4,517	2,017			
West Germany	15,300	13,200			
Switzerland	903	374			

[1]Less than 500 bushels. Bureau of the Census.

Cottonseed, linseed, soybean cake and meal: U. S. exports by country of destination, October-September 1959-60 and 1958-59

	Cottonseed cake and meal		Linseed cake and meal		Soybean cake and meal	
	Oct. 1959-Sept. 1960	Oct. 1958-Sept. 1959	Oct. 1959-Sept. 1960	Oct. 1958-Sept. 1959	Oct. 1959-Sept. 1960	Oct. 1958-Sept. 1959
Canada	436	1,023	1,283	260	203,458	236,523
Mexico	2,065	.....	.....	.....	19,192	8,084
Cuba	480	150	.....	.....	16,708	40,277
Jamaica	.....	35	.....	.....	295	290
Barbados	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	150
Trinidad and Tobago	.....	30	284	162	336	597
Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,682	15,501
Israel	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,640	.....
Yugoslavia	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,296	.....
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,220	940
Sweden	893	.....	.....	.....	2,044	50
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,150	18,654
Denmark	55,165	7,181	.....	.....	11,184	8,128
United Kingdom	34,626	13,574	.....	.....	1,393	172
Ireland	11,170	1,489	.....	.....	1,653	3,677
Netherlands	15,847	2,422	49,864	22,320	85,272	30,458
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,881	999	200	420	66,591	14,000
France	1,787	110	.....	1,614	10,390	.....
West Germany	8,403	.....	9,118	5,874	72,207	8,395
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,435	21,042
Switzerland	220	54	552	.....	4,072	578
Italy	12	.....	1,207	.....	50,297	87,194
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	879	1,711
Argentina	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	350
Philippines	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,676	12,918
Japan	.....	3	.....	551	605	794
Panama	39	24	.....	.....	999	1,131
Poland	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,198	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,670	.....
Other	172	223	66	49	2,405	611
Total	140,196	27,317	62,574	31,250	652,300	512,225

Bureau of the Census.

SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION of soybeans for the 1957-60 crop years, from Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bushels).

	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58
Carryover, Oct. 1	23,260	62,117	21,083	9,897
Production	560,039	537,895	579,713	483,715
Total supply [1]	583,299	600,012	600,796	493,612
Farm use, including seed for season	40,000	43,150	28,000	34,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	543,299	556,862	572,796	459,612
Disappearance through Oct. 31:				
Crushed for oil or processed [2]	35,563	35,340	33,470	28,084
Exported [3]	12,000	12,088	12,053	9,888
Total	47,563	47,428	45,523	37,972
Balance on Nov. 1 for processing, export or carryover	495,736	509,434	527,273	421,640

[1] Imports not included because negligible. [2] No allowance is made for new crop crushings prior to Oct. 1. [3] Estimated.

Oilseed meals: Production, stocks, foreign trade, and domestic disappearance, October-September 1959-60 and 1958-59

(1,000 tons)

	Stocks[1] Oct. 1	Production	Imports [2]	Exports [2]	Domestic disappearance	Stocks[1] Sept. 30
		October 1959-September 1960				
Soybean	58.5	9,126.9	0	654.5	8,448.1	82.8
Cottonseed	97.0	2,522.5	32.5	141.0	2,373.9	137.1
Linseed	33.3	360.7	2.1	56.4	310.3	29.4
Copra	....	130.8	8.4	....	133.2	6.0
Peanut	1.8	60.4	0	....	60.4	1.8
Total	190.6	12,201.3	43.0	851.9	11,325.9	257.1
		October 1958-September 1959				
Soybean	48.1	9,489.5	0	512.2	8,966.9	58.5
Cottonseed	71.2	2,153.6	127.5	27.3	2,228.0	97.0
Linseed	26.3	451.5	4.0	31.2	417.3	33.3
Copra	0.6	114.5	30.6	....	145.7	....
Peanut	1.5	75.2	0	....	74.9	1.8
Total	147.7	12,284.3	162.1	570.7	11,832.8	190.6

Dash indicates data is not available. [1]Stocks at processing plants only. [2]Partly estimated.

INSPECTIONS. Inspected receipts, by grade and percent, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.[1]

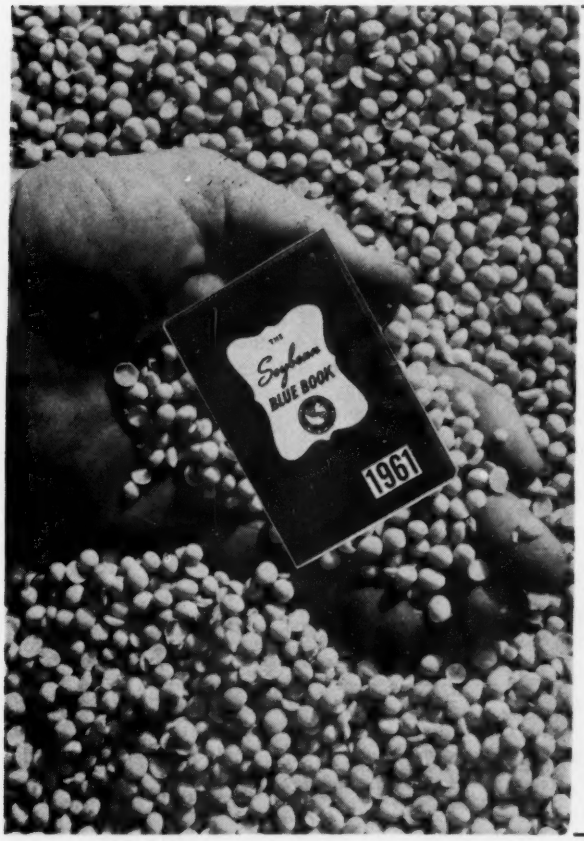
	October[2] 1960		September 1960		October 1959	
Grade	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
No. 1	38,296	29	4,500	15	20,150	21
No. 2	61,064	45	17,382	58	49,585	52
No. 3	22,369	17	5,387	18	18,579	20
No. 4	9,750	7	2,071	7	4,975	5
Sample	2,594	2	622	2	1,978	2
Total	134,073	100	29,962	100	95,267	100

[1]Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. [2]Of the October receipts, 400 bushels were black and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in October included 13,585,547 bushels as cargo lots, 16,250,356 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts.

Soybeans: Barge inspected receipts and shipments by Midwest river markets, October 1959 and 1960 (1,000 bu.)

	1960	1959
Receipts		
Chattanooga	2,717	1,293
Guntersville	924	....
Chicago	4,913	3,011
St. Louis	35	77
New Orleans	2,921	2,967
Mobile	200	76
Port Allen	1,609	1,110
Total (Oct.)	13,319	8,534
Total (May-Oct.)	39,582	32,270
Shipments		
LaCrosse	125	....
Minneapolis	1,160	....
Peoria	978	219
Springfield	840	....
St. Joseph	32	....
Cairo	229	342
Alton	780	307
St. Louis	748	1,348
Omaha	28	....
Owensboro	64	43
Henderson	763	296
Evansville	174	424
Kankakee	148	....
Keokuk	863	301
Davenport	162	78
Kansas City	392	82
Stoneville	280	128
Memphis	79	461
Burlington	....	80
Indiana Harbor	105	315
Total (Oct.)	7,950	4,424
Total (May-Oct.)	28,021	18,284

Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture



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PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for September and October 1960 (1,000 short tons).

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stock, October 1960-September 1960

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	October 1960	September 1960	October 1960	September 1960	Oct. 31, 1960	Sept. 30, 1960
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	819.2	619.8	806.8	631.5	91.7	79.3
Mill feed (hull meal)	10.9	9.4	10.1	9.6	4.3	3.5

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, October 1960-September, 1960 (1000 tons)

	Net receipts at mills[1]		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 31, 1960	Sept. 30, 1960
U. S.	3,546.7	703.9	1,066.9	806.2	2,974.5	494.7
Arkansas	63.9	7.2	9.4	19.2	60.0	5.5
Illinois	1,046.3	286.4	339.8	239.8	869.8	163.3
Indiana	416.7	65.8	106.8	70.1	347.8	37.8
Iowa	555.9	77.2	191.4	163.0	452.8	88.3
Minnesota	196.2	39.1	77.1	56.7	132.8	13.7
Mississippi	99.8	(2)	15.7	(2)	89.2	5.2
Missouri	188.3	37.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	40.0
Nebraska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
North Carolina	8.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	5.1	(2)
Ohio	444.6	61.7	100.0	73.5	380.8	36.2
Tennessee	239.7	28.1	82.9	61.3	172.7	15.9
All other	287.2	101.1	143.8	122.6	463.5	88.8

Note: Detail figures may not add to totals because of independent rounding. [1] Net receipts for each state are derived from the quantity of beans crushed and net change in stocks. [2]Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, October 1960-September 1960

	Crude oil (millions of pounds)				Cake and meal (thousands of tons)[1]			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	October 1960	September 1960	Oct. 31, 1960	Sept. 30, 1960	October 1960	September 1960	Oct. 31, 1960	Sept. 30, 1960
U. S.	390.7	298.4	98.0	64.1	830.1	629.2	96.0	82.8
Arkansas	3.4	7.0	0.8	0.4	7.3	15.5	1.5	1.9
Illinois	128.5	91.0	22.5	13.2	257.5	181.8	36.7	32.2
Indiana	37.4	26.4	(2)	(2)	85.0	56.1	(2)	(2)
Iowa	68.9	59.5	15.8	12.1	152.7	130.0	16.4	16.7
Minnesota	27.7	20.3	16.0	6.4	60.8	43.2	3.6	3.8
Mississippi	5.6	(2)	1.7	(2)	11.9	(2)	1.4	0.5
Missouri	(2)	(2)	1.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nebraska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
No. Carolina	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.3	0.7
Ohio	36.1	27.4	7.1	6.0	79.4	58.1	5.9	3.6
Tennessee	30.6	22.7	10.8	6.7	62.7	47.9	8.2	6.6
All other	52.5	4.41	21.5	19.3	112.8	96.6	21.0	16.8

Note: Detail figures may not add to totals because of independent rounding. [1] Includes mill feed (hull meal). [2]Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybeans: Quantity processed at mills, United States, 1953-60

(1,000 bu.)

	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
October	35,340	33,470	28,084	27,928	25,388	21,735	21,284
November	36,053	33,522	29,227	26,591	25,394	22,198	20,284
December	33,877	34,442	28,417	26,988	23,869	21,181	20,758
January	33,893	36,687	31,091	28,419	24,445	21,483	20,778
February	30,663	33,967	27,104	26,622	24,528	19,777	18,873
March	34,660	36,010	30,850	28,919	25,365	19,525	19,252
April	33,093	34,583	31,477	27,328	25,259	20,030	17,649
May	33,197	36,387	32,208	26,476	24,600	21,012	17,546
June	31,327	33,157	28,706	24,693	22,230	22,119	15,437
July	31,377	31,913	29,956	24,354	20,378	21,347	15,362
August	32,067	29,627	31,620	25,387	21,793	19,891	14,795
September	26,873	27,640	25,065	22,245	19,877	18,712	11,140
Total	392,420	401,225	353,805	315,950	283,126	249,010	213,158

Bureau of the Census.

PRICES. Average price for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (dollars per bushel).

Average farm price			Effective parity	Av. price as percent of parity	National average price support rate		
Oct. 15, 1960	Sept. 15, 1960	Oct. 15, 1959	Oct. 15, 1960	Oct. 15, 1960	1960 crop	1959 crop	1958 crop
1.94	1.97	1.93	2.89	67	1.85	1.85	2.09

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

Soybean prices compared with market value of soybean oil and meal

	Soybean oil: Average price at crushing plant Cts. per pound	Soybean oil: Value from bu. of soybeans[1] Dollars	Soybean meal: Bulk price at Decatur Dollars per ton	Soybean meal: Value from bu. of soybeans[1] Dollars	Value of oil and meal from bu. of soybeans[1] Dollars	Market price No. 1 yellow soybeans Ill. pts. Dollars per bu.	Spread between soybean price and value of oil & meal Cents
Oct. 1960	9.3	1.02	48.95	1.15	2.17	2.04	13
Sept. 1960	9.0	0.99	53.75	1.26	2.25	2.07	18
Aug. 1960	9.4	1.03	50.30	1.18	2.21	2.13	8
July 1960	8.9	0.98	50.75	1.19	2.17	2.09	8
June 1960	8.6	0.95	52.50	1.23	2.18	2.06	12
Oct. 1959	8.6	0.95	56.60	1.33	2.28	2.01	27

[1] Based on assumption that a bushel of soybeans yields 11 pounds of oil and 47 pounds of meal. This table is for statistical comparison only. It does not reflect actual operating margins since prices are simple averages and do not take into account location differentials or actual purchases and sales of soybeans, soybean oil or meal.

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for August and September 1960. Reported by Bureau of the Census.

Selected edible oils: Production, consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks (million lbs.)

	Cottonseed oil		Soybean oil	
	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960
Production:				
Crude oils	133.3	48.8	298.4	358.5
Refined oils (once refined)[1]	71.5	55.9	264.3	306.7
Consumption in refining[1]	76.9	59.5	276.9	319.9
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products, total[2]	91.8	107.6	265.4	*303.0
Consumption in edible products, total	91.3	107.0	248.1	*285.4
Baking or frying fats	27.8	37.3	98.6	113.4
Salad or cooking oil	51.1	59.2	60.3	80.0
Margarine	11.3	9.5	86.9	89.5
Other edible products[3]	1.1	1.0	2.3	*2.5
Stocks, end of month, total[2]	216.8	*200.0	307.5	*311.8
Crude oils	71.7	*31.7	163.6	*158.9
Refined oils	145.1	*168.3	143.9	*152.9

* Revised. [1] Production of refined oils covers only once-refined oil. Degummed soybean oil is reported as crude oil. [2] Includes hydrogenated fats and other fats and oils "in process," (e.g. refined cottonseed includes stocks of stearin). [3] Includes confectioners fats.

Consumption of vegetable oil foots in fatty acids (million lbs.)

Total consumption				Used in fatty acids				Percent used in fatty acids			
		Cum.: Jan.-Sept.				Cum.: Jan.-Sept.				Cum.: Jan.-Sept.	
Sept. '60	'59	'60	'59	Sept. '60	'59	'60	'59	Sept. '60	'59	'60	'59
11.7	12.3	99.2	111.9	6.6	8.1	60.0	72.3	56%	66%	60%	65%

Detail figures may not add to totals because of independent rounding. U. S. Bureau of the Census.

TERMINAL STOCKS of soybeans. Includes all soybeans in public elevators including government-owned stocks. Does not include stocks in elevators attached to processing plants and other processing facilities. For Friday or Saturday preceding date of report. By Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22
Baltimore	217	425	736	736	2,043
Buffalo	0	74	120	135	137
Chicago	11,963	14,694	15,938	14,632	14,591
Des Moines	684	701	707	707	707
Duluth	1,378	2,022	2,397	2,094	2,123
Indianapolis	3,238	4,303	4,534	4,583	4,313
Kansas City	2,699	3,190	3,522	3,755	3,890
Milwaukee	3	17	31	53	58
Minneapolis	929	1,468	1,983	2,180	2,328
New Orleans	1,086	2,121	1,766	1,782	3,227
Afloat	680	800	1,840	2,720	3,120
Omaha	467	745	1,201	1,672	1,833
Peoria	1,029	992	874	880	855
Philadelphia	158	139	141	319	316
Sioux City	821	1,141	1,211	1,238	1,309
St. Joseph	192	253	279	308	327
St. Louis	4,075	4,807	5,097	5,072	5,109
Toledo	4,789	5,411	5,985	6,302	6,428
Grand totals					
This week	34,408	43,303	48,362	49,168	52,714
Year ago	26,027	30,420	33,429	37,287	38,574

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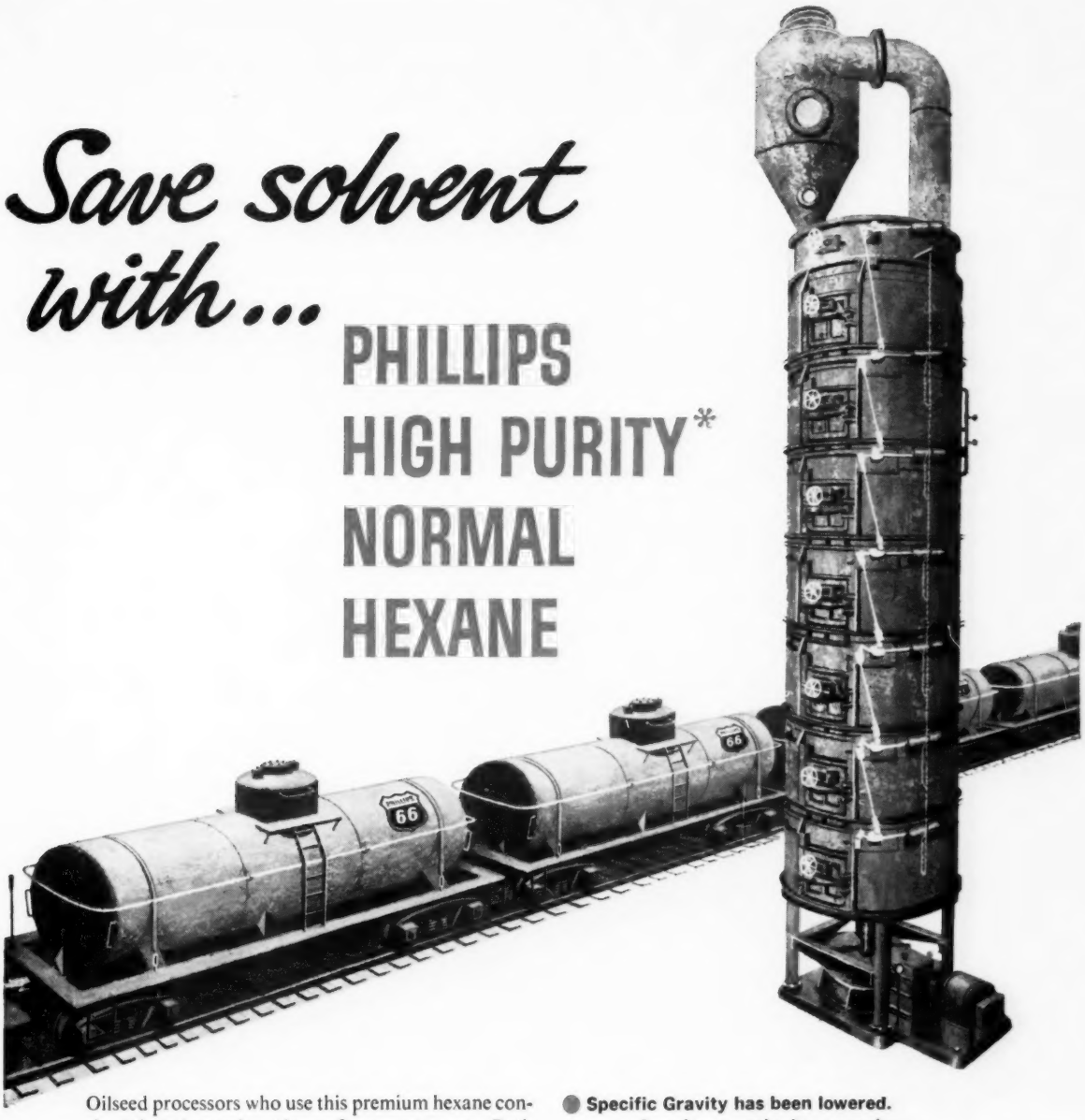

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Dave Robinson, Clarkesville, Missouri
Marketed 109 hogs in 157 days weighing 209 lbs. Average selling price, $13.64 per cwt. Profit per hog over feed cost, $13.25. Feed cost per lb. of gain, birth to market, 7.3c; feed conversion, 2.7 lbs.

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